THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 26

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The ARMOUR PLACE, formerly occupied by Edmund Orgill, at the corner of Madison street and Pigeon Roost P. The house is pleasantly situated, with grounds and shrubbery attached, contains [illegible] large rooms with closets, etc. There is an A No. 1 cistern on the place, good outhouses and fine garden spot. Apply to JOHN T. WILLENS, at Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front street. sep24 1w

FOR RENT.—STOREHOUSE, No. 11 Union street, (Lee Block), 194 feet deep—now occupied by Galbreath Stewart & Co. Also a Basement and Offices in the Knickerbooker Building, Nos. 16 and 18 Madison street. Apply to WM. RICHARDSON HUNT, sep8 tf No. 15 Union street.

FOR RENT.—That large and commodious WAREHOUSE, known as E. M. Apperson & Co.'s, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, for rent low to a good tenant. The Lessee will receive the patronage of the undersigned. E. M. APPERSON & CO., sep2 1m 283½ Front street.

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of E. Wormeley & Pickett, on Madison street, extending through to Court; also the splendid Store and Cellar, No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., au9 37 Adams st. cet.

FOR RENT.—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

A SECOND HAND SEVENTY SAW GIN, in perfect order, at J. S. SHAW & CO., se24 tf 285 Second street.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand gins, one 65 and one 80 saw, in splendid condition, at half price. Inquire at CHELSEA MILLS, head of Third street. sep22 1w

FOR SALE.—One UPRIGHT BOILER AND ENGINE, on iron frame, 4-horse power. Call at Water Tanks, foot of Madison street. sep19

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years. And in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 25 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. jel7 N. M. TREZEVANT.

WANTS.

DWELLING WANTED TO RENT—A House with 4 to 6 rooms. Address K. D. Z., Appeal office. sep28 3t

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, APPEAL office. sep11

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and unorganized accountant. Address B. C., Appeal office. au20

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 161 Second street. References required. sep6

NOTICES.

Notice.

UNLESS called for in thirty (30) days, I will sell at the premises of Royster, Trezevant & Co., three casks Queensware, three Spinning Jennits, sixty-eight Plows, Scrapers, etc. Will be sold to pay charges, unless called for by the owner within the specified time. A. F. DOD, MEMPHIS, Sep 21, 1868. [1w] 274 Front street.

Notice.

MR. D. J. DOYLE became a member of our firm on the 1st inst., the firm style remaining unchanged. HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO. September 16, 1868. sep17 1m

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co. se8 tf A. WRIGHT,

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me. A. WRIGHT. ap13

DRY GOODS.

THE ONLY WAY —FOR— COUNTRY MERCHANTS To Buy Cheap Goods, —IS TO— Pay the Money,

OR give such undoubted SHORT TIME paper as will assuredly be promptly met at maturity. Other systems are played out! Those who realize this fact can buy what Dry Goods they may want, of WM. R. MOORE & CO., Exclusive Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants se5 1m No. 299 Main Street, Memphis.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

RICE, STIX & CO., STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., 319 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN. 73 White Street, New York.

☞Our facilities are such that we can offer Goods at New York Jobbers' prices. sep6 1m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of Fall and Winter Goods, —EMBRACING— English, French and American Dress Fabrics, Southern Made Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings, Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery and Gloves, 10, 11 and 12 1-4 Bed Blankets, an ton and all Wool Flannels, —AND— A General Assortment of Notions. TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE. NO DEVIATION.

We have suspended ALL accounts (except to Merchants), and have reduced our prices. We sell FOR CASH, and hope no one will ask time on purchase. HOWELL, WOOD & CO., SOUTHERN PALACE, sep8 2m 319 Main street.

SADDLERY, ETC.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. BRIDLES, WHIPS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, TRUNKS, Etc. AT REDUCED RATES. C. N. CASE, J. & CO., 177 Main street, Sign of the Golden Shirup. sep1 tf Woodruff Block.

I. O. O. F.

Proceedings of the United States Grand Lodge.

Encouraging Prospects of the Order.

From the Baltimore Sun, 23d.]

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States met yesterday in annual session at the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Gay street, James P. Sanders, of New York, M. W. Grand Sire, in the chair; E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, M. W. Deputy Grand Sire. Representatives from all the States and Canadas were present.

The Grand Sire submitted a lengthy report, giving a detailed account of the success of the Order during the past year. The report congratulates the members upon the continued and unexampled growth of the order, and says that the past year has more fully developed its greatness. From nearly every jurisdiction come up the sounds of rejoicing. The Grand Sire says "that from the reports of the R. W. Grand Secretary and Treasurer it will be perceived that never since our existence as an Order have we received in one year so numerous a body of members into our fold; nor is this exercise confined to any particular jurisdiction. All seem to have enjoyed the fruits of prosperity, and from nearly every jurisdiction come up the glad sounds of victory. The number of members received the past year into our subordinate lodges exceeds forty thousand. The finances of our Order, not only in the Grand Lodge, but in our subordinates, never were in better condition. Our treasuries are augmented, and every where peace and prosperity in our Order is the standing word.

During the year the Grand Sire visited seventeen State jurisdictions, and in all of them found that the spirit of the order had been fully established. The 25th day of April, 1869, will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the Order in the United States, and the report recommends that some action be taken in reference thereto, deeming it "necessary and proper that the day should be celebrated rather more than on ordinary occasions." In response to the inquiries made of the Southern Grand Lodges, as to the exact condition of the order in their respective jurisdictions, the Grand Sire says that he has reports from Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas. These reports show a slight increase in membership during the past year, and that Lodges that have become dormant on account of the war are being resuscitated. The relief furnished them the past year by the Grand Lodge and the Order generally, has been gratefully received, and has been the means of cheering the hearts of the brethren who have been struggling manfully against what seemed to them almost death to the Order.

In referring to the press, the report says "that much of our success in years past has been accomplished through and by the influence of the public press, and it is another evidence of the position we hold before the community, that they give to their readers accounts of our annual meetings and of our proceedings;" and the report suggests that if in every city, town and village where lodges are located, a small amount of money was expended yearly in giving notice of the place of meeting, of anniversaries and public meetings, it would be the means of keeping the Order before the public, and would repay the Order a hundredfold. The report also recommends that the magazines and periodicals of the Order receive a generous support.

The report announces, in fitting terms, the deaths during the year of P. G. M. and G. Representatives, G. L. Townsend, of Connecticut, and P. G. M. and P. G. Representative John W. Hodgson, of the District of Columbia.

Gen. James L. Ridgeley, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, also submitted a very elaborate report. After giving a detailed account of his action with reference to the series of resolutions adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary says:

"I have great pleasure in reporting that the correspondence of the year manifests the decided onward progress of the Order—a general increase as well in its numerical strength as in its resources and ability, not only to meet all just demands upon its treasury, but a largely accumulating excess for provident investment against all possible future casualities."

In referring to the working of the Order in the various States, the report contains the following in reference to Maryland: The very able Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Brother J. B. Escavaille, accompanies his report with the following very gratifying statement of the Order in the State:

"The high degree of prosperity which Odd Fellowship has reached in all its departments is a just source of pride to the brotherhood; and the success which has crowned their labors has had the happy effect of stimulating them for still greater distinction and usefulness. The report shows a solid column of 13,000—moving on, with firm and undeviating tread, upon the path which leads to victory over 'vice in all its forms.' Its trophies for the past year will be seen in its disbursements during that period for relief of over sixty thousand dollars. The strength of the State is small, comparatively, with some of the larger jurisdictions, but in no quarter is the work and practical business of Odd Fellowship enacted with greater fidelity."

The annual report of the Grand and subordinate lodges shows the number of subordinate lodges in the State to be 86; number of initiations during the year, 1380; rejections 170; admitted by card 80; withdrawn by card, 146; reinstatements, 165; suspensions, 546; expulsions, 9; deaths, 136; number of members, 13,025; members relieved, 1,577; widowed families relieved, 168; amount paid for relief of brothers, $31,252 88; paid for relief of widowed families, $21,121 30; amount paid for education of orphans, $3,214 49; amount paid for burying the dead, $8,187 82; total relief, $62 776 47; amount of annual receipts, $118,149 26. The annual report of the Grand and Subordinate Encampments in Maryland shows the following exhibit: Number of encampments, 17; initiations, 158; rejections, 3; admitted by card, 14; reinstatements, 9; suspensions, 30; expulsions, 1; deaths, 16; number of members, 1620; members relieved, 283; widowed families relieved, 12; amount paid for relief of members, $5890; amount paid for the relief of widowed families, $1214; paid for burying the dead, $970; total relief $8074; amount of annual receipts, $9,541 43.

The Grand Secretary reports that the revenue of the fiscal year, up to and inclusive of September 1, 1868, amounts to $26,120 60. Of the amount due and unpaid, the report says there will be received, beyond doubt, $3000, making a total of $30,020 60. The aggregate exceeds the revenue of the last fiscal year. This is considered peculiarly gratifying, in view of the fact that a very considerable reduction was made at the last session in the price of charge and degree books, and in diplomas and digests.

There have been received to the credit to the Southern relief fund the following amounts during the year: California, $1393 91, Ontario, $111 59; Maryland, $50; Oregon, $415; Massachusetts, $56 50; Wisconsin, $100; New Jersey, $15; making a total of $2132.

Referring to the fact that before another assemblage of the Grand Lodge, time, in its transit, will have completed the cycle of fifty years since the foundation of the order, the report states that "in 1819," Oddfellowship set on foot its mission under the auspices of five plain and unpretending citizens; with feeble voice it uttered its proclamation of peace and good-will to men on earth; its banner was flung to the breeze of Heaven, with its noble motto inscribed upon its fold, Friendship, Love and Truth, the Fatherhood of God over all, and the universal brotherhood of man. Moving forward from this noble standpoint, in half a century it has enrolled in its army over half a million of votaries, most of whom this day are at active labor. To a single lodge of five members it has added thousands upon thousands, scattered over all the wide earth where civilization prevails, and still its stately tread is onward among the islands of the sea."

FLORIDA.

Interesting and Important Letter from the Deposed Governor.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., September 1, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Democratic Club of Live Oak, Fla.:

I regret that I cannot be with you to-night and to-morrow, as invited. I am delighted to see the Constitution-loving patriots of the country in council. These are dark days for our State. It is ruled by a band of wicked strangers who care nothing for us, except to wring from us by taxation what little we can make by the sweat of our brow, to pay their horde of useless and corrupt officials. Having partly through the disfranchisement of a large portion of the white people, partly through the aid of the deluded colored people, and partly through the means of stuffed ballot-boxes, obtained the mastery over us, they seem resolved to retain that mastery by making the State Government so odious that no decent white man from the North or elsewhere will think of making it his home. What respectable white man will think of moving to a State where he is liable at any moment to be seized and hurried off to jail by a negro constable, acting under a warrant issued by a corrupt or ignorant negro magistrate?

Where the African race, or those elected and controlled by them, owning no property and paying no taxes, are yet creating expenses unprecedented in a free country, while the people of the white race, though unrepresented in the Legislature, have all these expenses to bear?

Where the people are taxed to pay, among other things, an *unlimited* number of *secret policemen and spies?*

Where the principal business of the officials and "official newspapers" seems to be to stir up strife between the colored and white races?

Where the officials and "official newspapers" are constantly asserting the enormous lie that Northern men *are not safe?*

Where the people are deprived of the right of publishing their legal advertisements in any but the "official newspapers?"

Where the Governor, instead of trying to soothe the asperities arising out of the late war, issues a circular inviting and requesting a rehash and republication, at the people's expense, of all the feuds and neighborhood broils of "the last eight years?"

Where the same Governor was elected almost exclusively by negro votes and false ballot-boxes—his white vote being so small you could nearly tell it on your fingers?

Where the people have not the right to vote for their Judges, or Sheriffs, or Clerks, or Justices of the Peace, or Secretary of State, or Comptroller, or Attorney-General, or even, as it now turns out, for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States?

Where about one-fifth of the people, and those the best qualified to fill the offices of the State, are not allowed to fill office at all, and were not even allowed to vote at the last elections?

Where most of the chief offices are filled by men of such character that they would not dare to offer themselves as candidates for constable in the Northern States they came from?

Where not a dollar is voted for the education of the children of the State, though $3000 are voted as a salary to the Superintendent of Schools?

Where not a dollar is voted to induce immigration, while $3000 are voted as a salary to the Commissioner of Immigration?

Where the Government is not founded "on the consent of the governed," but on ignorance, force and fraud?

Where the Governor, in his address to the Legislature, openly confesses that his Government is based on an "entirely new principle," so odious to the people that he does not expect them to assent to it quietly, and therefore asks for a national force to hold them in subjection until he can organize a negro militia for that purpose?

I say, in view of these facts, and many others of similar character too numerous to mention, does it not look as though our tyrants having placed their iron heel upon our necks, are resolved to keep it there by driving the white people now here out of the State, and preventing any except those of their own ilk from coming in?

The white people of this State met, by their representatives in State Convention on the first day of last month, and nominated electoral candidates for President and Vice-President. No sooner had we done this than our tyrants passed a law that none of the people should vote for electors except such as had been *returned* as members of the Legislature, and *should be present* at the Capitol on the third day of next November.

And these are to vote, *not as a Legislature*, because the State Constitution does not permit the Legislature to adjourn over to the 3d of November, and because also many who were *returned* as members, and therefore will have the right to vote under this law for electors, have since been appointed Judges, Solicitors, etc., and are not now members; and further, because a majority, or *quorum* of the Legislature are not required to be present. The electors may be elected under this law though only three or four of those *returned* as members be present, and though not one of those be now a member. They will not, therefore meet as a *Legislature*, but as a small number of the people upon whom the Legislature has conferred the exclusive privilege of electing our electors. The reason which impelled our masters to this course I need not state; but the reason they assign in their "official newspapers" (a sort of newspaper unknown in any free country), is the pretence that the white people in their Convention had threatened that the negroes should not vote. This they know to be false. I was President of the Convention, and assert that no such threat was made. On the contrary, all our resolutions and speeches declared that there *should be a fair election*, and that there should be no *more stuffing of ballot-boxes*. This is the threat that has so much alarmed them. But they wanted an excuse for their usurpation, and this trumped up threat they hoped would serve them the trippie purpose of excusing them for robbing us of our right to vote, of scaring away decent white people from our State, and of aiding their friends in the Northern elections.

I think we should send agents North to let the people know our true sentiments—that we are anxious for the good people of the North to come here and live with us and assist us to develope our State, and that they are as safe here as in any other State of the Union. This being done, I think hundreds of thousands will remain North only long enough to secure the triumph of the Constitution by the election of Seymour and Blair, and then allow themselves no longer to be *locked out* of this delightful region by the wicked State Government and lying stories of Radical tyrants, but come with all their energies, all their industry, all their ingenuity and all their wealth, and make our country once more prosperous, united, happy and *free*.

D. S. WALKER.

—The welcome to General McClellan promises to be a brilliant affair. The Aldermen and Council of New York and Brooklyn have appropriated money for it, and the Democratic clubs will be largely represented,

AGRICULTURAL.

A Description of a French Model Farm.

From the Press.]

Those who look on French farming as the triumph of *La petite culture* should read what M. Barral says in the *Journal de l' Agriculture* about the farm of Massy, near Dousi. Here are 282 hectares (about 570 acres) all farmed by one man, whose farm buildings alone are valued at 187000 francs, and whose working capital is nearly three times that sum. The farm belongs (except 75 hectares leased from various proprietors) to the three brothers Fievet, one of whom is a colonel in the artillery, another a barrister at Dousi, while the third manages the farm. The peculiarity, to an English eye, is the almost total absence of grass land in a farm kept up specially for fattening sheep and cattle. There are only three hectares of natural meadow, twelve of artificial grass, and fourteen of *hivernages* (rye and vetch sown together, to be cut as greenmeat for the cattle). The fact is, most of the fattening is done with the refuse of the beetroot factories attached to the farm, which use up not only the produce of the 78 hectares sown with beet, but also that of a good many farms in the neighborhood. About a third of the farm is laid down in wheat, the average yield being rather more than 33 bushels to the acre, though some of the land yields more than half as much again as this. The worth of the corn crop is nearly as much as that of the beetroot —viz: £10 per hectare (2½ acres.)

The flax is worth still more. The noticeable points are the small value of the oat crop—the yield is large, nearly double that of the wheat; but those who have driven in France know that oats over there are too cheap to pay; and let us remark that there is no pleasanter way of seeing the country than to drive; the distances between interesting places are usually too great for a walk, and the absence of turnpikes and the cheap hire of a "tilbury" make driving economical. Those who have "put up" at a French inn know how fallacious is the idea of "the Frenchman's hare," and have found out that the ostler errs generally on the side of morbid anxiety to overfeed his beasts, which he would hardly do if the oat was a remunerative crop. The reason, of course, is that some land will not carry any other corn crop; and that the French Celt, having entirely forgotten (if he ever knew) the value of porridge, there is nobody to compete with the horses which are proportionally much fewer in France than in these islands. The other peculiarity is that, though he lives in the department of the Nord, M. Fievet does not grow a single potato. We spoke of horses; he keeps thirty-seven, having quite given up the draught cattle which are used by his neighbors, as Londoners know they are by the farmers round Brighton. His cattle are there to enjoy themselves, not to work. Every year some 500 beasts and 2400 sheep pass through his stalls. Reckoning three months as the average time of fattening, we get 125 beasts and 600 sheep on the farm at a time. The chief gain from this fattening is the manure, which enables him to get crops which, compared with the low French average, are astonishing. M. Barral reckons the gross value of crops and manure, (of everything, in fact, except the sugar factory), at 850 francs per hectare, about £14 10s per acre. This includes seed corn and straw. We must also remember the capital, including that sunk in farm buildings, is more than £80 an acre.

Now, in calculating the profits of M. Fievet, we must bear in mind that M. de Lavergne reckons the average gross value of French crops at £5 per hectare; it is certainly £8 in the north-west, and at least £12 (or £5 per acre) in the department of the Nord. In England (he says) the average is only £10 per hectare (£4 per acre) though in many places it rises to more than £8 per acre. The net return of the farm, after subtracting rent of land and buildings, interest and capital, taxes, expenses, etc., is about fourteen per cent. A good many of the laborers are fed on the farm; so that, while the yearly wages are £1600, the food costs but half that sum, and the manure brought in, in the shape of additional beetroot refuse, guano, etc., costs as much as the food. The rent is also set low (doubtless by a family arrangement); so that the net return (including interest on capital and pure gain) is a good third of the whole gross yearly value. Throughout France the net return is not more than a tenth of the gross return; in England it is probably about a fifth. The rent, by the way, is rather more than £2 an acre; and the clear gain, after rent, interest, and everything have been allowed for, is about £2 8s an acre. Our agricultural readers will be interested in comparing these results with those obtained on English model farms. It is gratifying to our self-conceit to see how French writers always look up to us in these matters: "Even in England they don't beat that," is a phrase to denote that the Frenchman has done something to be really proud of. We doubt if there are many farms, however, except in our most highly farmed counties, in which the farmer puts by so much every year as he pays his landlord. But then at Massy they have the advantage of cheap labor, wages and food together not exceeding £4 per acre. Besides M. Fievet brings a capital of nearly £26 per acre to bear upon his land, the average working capital in France being considerably less than £2 10s., and in England not rising much above £8 per acre. It is only lately that so much has been spent on this farm; and yet, thanks to careful and clever management, it was productive enough so long ago as 1843 to deserve special notice from the French agricultural inspectors. Why should not some of our tourists this year take an opportunity of examining it? The Nord is so like England in climate, soil and other conditions that the two countries may be fairly pitted against each other.

Of course the burnt hills and water-meadows of the Cote Rotie, the sheep farms by Roquefort, where the flocks are kept in caves during the heat, and such like samples of eccentric farming, are more amusing; but the study of a farm like Massy could not fail to be profitable. M. Barral is great on the manure question. He uses the favorite French phrase, *statique chimique*; and insists that in order to keep up the productiveness of a farm you must put rather more into it than you take out. M. Fievet (he tells us) keeps this chemical balance true, as far as nitrogen and the phosphates are concerned, by his importations of squeezed beetroot, flax-seed and other refuse, and by sheep and cattle feeding. He seems to buy potash every year to some small extent. But is it true (asks M. de Lavergne) that you must bring in from outside such a mass of matter in order to preserve "the chemical equilibrium?" Will not nature do it for you in a great degree? Carbon, for instance, is drawn from the soil in great quantities, and seldom consciously restored, because carbonic acid is brought back by half a dozen natural agencies. In ordinary cultivation a fallow suffices to bring the land back to bearing condition; rotation of crops, with a green crop ploughed in now and then, will do the rest; green crops are turning the woods of East Prussia into fertile land, as they have turned the sands of Flanders. M. de Lavergne, then, seems to have come round to the new heresy that you can get on without artificial manure—indeed that, except for special purposes, you had better not use it. For the small French proprietor this tells both ways; if it is good news for him to hear that he need not buy manure if he will shift his crops and give his land a rest now and then, on the other hand his "farm" is so small that he cannot afford to let any of it lie idle, and perhaps the soil limits him to two or three kinds of crop. In spite of M. de Lavergne's remark that Sicily is not exhausted, that it still exports corn, though it has been growing corn ever since the days when it was the granary of Rome, and that Algiers has been ruined as a corn growing country, not by overcropping but by political causes, we hold that the new theory is a heresy, and that wherever manure can be got it should be used without any fear of doing ultimate mischief to the land. Sicily, by the way, exports corn for the simple reason that its population is miserably small. We will not believe that its yield at all equals what it used to give in the days of Hiero.

M. de Lavergne's argument is, that, if Massy cannot thrive without extra manure, how do the beetroot farms get on, the refuse from which is sold to M. Fievet? Very badly, we imagine. The value of manure may be exaggerated—town sewage seems, as far as we have hitherto learned, to be only applicable with success to a very few crops—but there is very little land which can keep up with the present demands on the farmer with no help but rotation of crops. "Put into the land what you take out of it;" and, remembering that the greater part of all kinds of farm produce goes off to the towns, we must feel that the grand agricultural problem of the day is how to apply town manure successfully to land of all kinds. That it cannot be applied in the form of sewage, except to certain lands and for certain crops, seems a settled point.

One little point comes out incidentally in M. Barral's account of this French Tiptree Hall: beetroot is not a crop which it is safe to extend without limit. The consumption of sugar and spirits does not increase in the same proportion as that of bread and meat. There is always the competition of colonial sugar and of wine-brandy. The French scientific farmers are beginning to fear that beetroot is becoming too exclusively the crop in the northeast of the country. If this is the case where its growth has been fostered and understood since 1789, we should hardly be wise in thinking of introducing the root into Ireland, where there is no "plant" for the sugar manufacture, and where the cost of production would certainly be for a good many years greater than it now is in France. Hints like these are not only interesting, but useful; and, while we watch with breathless interest every alteration in French rifles or armor-plated ships, we should surely not be altogether careless about what they are doing in farming. We know that, on the whole, we greatly surpass them both in methods and results; but Massy shows what they can do when an amount of capital which can never be expected on an ordinary French farm is brought to bear on the land. What is the state of M. Fievet's laborers? Of this M. Barral says nothing; his is a severely economic essay. If things are satisfactory in this respect, M. About has a strong case ready to his hand in favor of his old plan of "farming by joint stock companies."

INSURANCE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH —OF THE— KNICKERBOCKER Mutual Life Insurance Co., AT MEMPHIS, TENN. Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building. Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS: HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, Mc-Nutt & Co.; NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co. W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank; ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law; B. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co., CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert; CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law; JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster Trezevant & Co.; JOHN MOON, of Messrs. Moon & Co.; NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.; J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.; M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: S. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICH, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT, JOHN F. WILKERSON, For West Tennessee and North Mississippi. MANAGERS: S. B. CLARKE & CO. feb18

INSURANCE. Fire & Inland Navigation Risks MEMPHIS INSURANCE AGENCY, 22 Madison Street.

THE FOLLOWING STAUNCH, RELIABLE and well known Insurance Companies are represented at the Memphis Insurance Agency, No. 22 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.:

ETNA OF HARTFORD. Assets.....$4,833,543 Total Losses Paid.....21,271,972

HARTFORD OF HARTFORD. INCORPORATED, A.D., 1810. Assets.....$2,026,220

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent.

HOME OF NEW YORK. Assets.....$3,620,856

SECURITY OF NEW YORK. Assets.....$1,477,677

ENTERPRISE OF CINCINNATI. Capital.....$1,000,000

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, Ag'ts.

Losses Paid at this Agency. ☞Applications for Marine and Accident Insurance promptly attended to. jel7 3m

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President. BEN MAY, : : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS: A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB, S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM, HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT, D. H. TOWNSEND. jy10 tf

NOTICE. WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS of Cotton to our correspondents in New Orleans, La. MARTIN WALT & CO., Memphis, Sep. 26, 1868. [1m] 272 Front st

COTTON---COMMISSION

NEWTON FORD, Formerly of F. Lane & Co., Late Porter & Macrae. D. T. PORTER, H. FURSTENHEIM, Late of Porter & Co.

NEWTON FORD & CO., COTTON FACTORS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocers & Commission Merchants, No. 17 Union Street, LEE BLOCK, - - MEMPHIS, TENN

☞Mr. FORD will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us. sep20 3m

WM. H. ANDREWS, Grocer —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, 280 Front Street, MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN. sep20 3m

E. DASHIELL, Memphis, Tenn. H. E. HILLIARD, Somerville, Tenn. DASHIELL & HILLIARD, Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants, No. 296 Front Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

☞Bagging and Rope furnished to parties who will ship us their Cotton. au8 3m

R. A. MOON, Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant, 252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.

THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season, so far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances, I offer the pleasure to again offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. My personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges, as heretofore, for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale Commissions.* Consignments in transit or in store insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash prices. sep22 dawtm R. A. MOON.

SAMUEL MOSBY, CHARLES DORION, JR. MOSBY & DORION, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs, No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. sep4 dawtm

F. M. WHITE, JOHN KERR SR., GEO. ROOTES. WHITE, KERR & ROOTES, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL Commission and Forwarding Merchants, And Agents for the Sale of Guano, No. 304 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.

☞Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. sep1 dawtm

D. H. TOWNSEND, COTTON FACTOR —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 256 Front Street, MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

☞Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

J. W. MOORES, Of Memphis, Tenn. J. L. NORTON, Late Briggs & Norton. MOORES & NORTON, COTTON FACTORS —AND— GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 318 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

☞Particular attention paid to Filling orders for Plantation Supplies and the Sale of all Country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. sep17 1m

WM. McGEE, Memphis, Tenn. R. F. HERRON, Late of Shane, Bell & Co. McGEE & HERRON, COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, 254 Front St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

☞Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market rates. sep20 dawtm

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL. MEACHAM & TREADWELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocers, Cotton Factors —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS NO. 9 UNION STREET, Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn

REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, and as many new as may favor us with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years, we hope by promptness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.

Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of Cotton.

Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Merchants in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.

Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us. sep9 3m

T. B. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES. NORMENT & CRAVES, Cotton Factors —AND— General Commission Merchants, No. 4 Howard's Row. UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

☞Bagging, Rope, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished. au18-3m

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. DICKMANN & HILL, Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants, No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. W. K. HILL & CO., COTTON FACTORS, Grocers & Commission Merchants —DEALERS IN— Plantation Supplies Generally, NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. Will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to either house. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.

FOR SALE.—A general stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, ROPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MEAL, WHISKY, WOODWARE, etc. Respectfully, W. K. HILL & CO., au12 3m No. 320 Front street

W. J. JOHNSON, —GENERAL— Freight and Steamboat Agent, sel tf No. 7½ Madison Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO., Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn., Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC. SOLE AGENTS FOR "YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY, AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors. au14 6m daw

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. MAY, Secretary, T. A. NELSON, P. M. WHIFF, } Vice-Presidents. CHAS. T. BATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Capital, : : : : : : $288,500 00 Surplus, : : : : : : 102,742 06

DIRECTORS: T. A. NELSON, A. WOODRUFF, R. C. BRINKLEY, P. M. WHIFF, C. P. MORSE, SR., SAM TATE, H. A. PARTEE, C. C. SPENCER, C. W. FRAZER, CHAS. KORTRECHT, JACOB WELLER, HUGH TORRANCE, Gen. JNO B. GORDON, F. S. DAVIS, J. W. McCOWN.

MEDICAL BOARD: E. MILES WILLET, JOHN H. ERSKINE.

ATLANTA (GA.) BRANCH, JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't; W. C. MORRIS, Sec'y. LOUISVILLE BRANCH, C. C. SPENCER, Pres't; B. P. HOPKINS, Sec'y

☞Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses. jy25 3m

MARTIN WALT & CO.,

(LATE R. P. WALT & CO.,) Established 1852. WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN All Kinds of Western Produce, 272 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee. Agents for the Old Established Line of Arkansas River Packets.

☞We are prepared to make Cash Advances, when required, on Shipments of Western Produce for sale here, or on Cotton consigned to our correspondents in New Orleans. se16

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS

WAGONS AND HARNESS.

R. O. BRADLEY, 377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn. mh15 tf

REMOVAL.

200 Front Street. 200 Front Street.

On the first of September, I will remove to

200 Front Street.

ISIDOR ROSENBACH, Rectifier, and Dealer in Liquors. au30 3m

CHURCH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS SCHOOL FURNITURE AND APPARATUS, RULED AND FLAT PAPERS, PRINTING INKS, ETC.

☞Exclusive Agents for the unrivaled VIOLET COMMERCIAL WRITING FLUID; keep constantly a large variety of Initial PAPER and ENVELOPES; also, Prang's Chromo-Lithographs. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, with everything in the Book and Stationery line. CHURCH & CO., sep6 1m 315 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SOUTHERN WAGON FACTORY

JAMES & ROOSA, DEALERS IN BAR-IRON, AXLES, SPRINGS —AND— ALL KINDS OF WAGON MAKER'S MATERIAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL.

One copy, one year	$ 12 00
Five copies, one year	50 00
Eleven copies, one year	100 00
Twenty-Five copies, one year	200 00

WEEKLY APPEAL.

One copy, one year	$ 4 00
Five copies, one year	17 50
Ten copies, one year	32 50
Twenty-Five copies, one year	75 00

Any one getting up a Club of Five or more for the WEEKLY *at the above rates will receive a copy gratis. Subscriptions always in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.
Advertisements in Wood or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $5 for first and $1 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of DAILY rates.*
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1868.

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

THE SPEAKING LAST NIGHT.

The large assemblage of people in attendance at the Opera House last night was a well deserved tribute to one of the most effective public speakers of our State. There were fully 3000 people present, all of whom hung upon the words of the speaker, who never acquitted himself more becoming his great reputation. Mr. ETHERIDGE fairly and candidly explained the position of the Democracy of Tennessee, and in the few words he addressed to the negroes he becomingly suggested to them that their best policy was that which dictated the most friendly fraternization with the superior race. In another place we give a synopsis of his speech to which we refer our readers, regretting that want of space forbids the fuller report Mr. ETHERIDGE's masterly effort deserves. His appointments are as follows: Thursday, October 1, at Covington; Saturday, October 3, at Ripley; Monday, October 5, at Brownsville; Wednesday, October 7, at Somerville; Friday, October 9, at Grand Junction; Monday, October 12, at Trenton; Saturday, October 17, at Dyersburg.

DEATH OF GEN. TOM. C. HINDMAN

By private telegrams we are in possession of the fact of the assassination of Gen. TOM. C. HINDMAN, in his residence, at Helena, Ark., on Sunday night. The causes of the murder are variously assigned, but it is said to have had its origin in the hate against him, excited by Gen. HINDMAN's recent political course as the leading Democrat of the First Congressional District of Arkansas.

Gen. HINDMAN was born in Knox county, East Tennessee, about the year 1830, of poor parents. He received what education they and the country could afford, and under the care of a lawyer of his neighborhood, was prepared for the bar, entered at, which, he shortly after removed to Ripley, Miss., where for some years he resided and practiced his profession, taking a leading part in the political discussions of the times. An ardent Democrat, he attracted the attention of his party while yet a young man, and was once or twice returned to the Legislature of Mississippi, where he acquitted himself creditably. He removed to Jackson and was there practising his profession when inducements of a favorable character urged his removal to Helena, Ark. Here he very soon took rank among the effective politicians of the district, and was by its people returned to the Federal Congress, occupying a seat in the House of Representatives on the breaking out of the war. He was at one time a partner of the lamented Gen. PAT. CLEBURNE, but owing to the tragic end of a difficulty into which that gentleman was precipitated by Gen. HINDMAN, and pending which Gen. CLEBURNE was convinced he did not act becomingly, the partnership was dissolved, and thereafter the gentlemen did not more than recognized each other. When the war broke out Gen. HINDMAN volunteered, and at the head of a "legion," was mustered into the Confederate service, in which he was rapidly advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General, and eventually to that of Major-General, with which he took command of the District of Arkansas, and there so managed to render himself unpopular that his life was many times threatened for unusual severities. In answer to repeated petitions of the people and army, he was finally removed from this command, and afterward, as a Division Commander, his destiny was linked with the "Army of Tennessee" until the close of the war, when, with other Confederate soldiers, he emigrated to Mexico. Here he remained about a year, when he returned to his old home in Helena. He contented himself with the quiet practice of his profession until the present political campaign commenced. In the recent reorganization of the Democracy of his State, he took a conspicuous part, and made several effective appeals and speeches to the people.

It would be difficult in the brief space alloted us to give an analysis of the character of General HINDMAN. We will not attempt it, but content ourselves with what we have so hurriedly thrown together, and ask that the mantel of charity cover his errors of life; and that the good he accomplished for his people be the only memory that shall be preserved of a useful citizen, a good lawyer and gallant soldier.

THE CANVASS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn from South Carolina that political affairs look very encouraging for the Democracy of that State. The people, more alive than ever to their interests, are making unusual efforts, and are succeeding admirably, especially with the negro element. The carpet-baggers are being abandoned by their dupes, who are, of their own volition in many cases, exposing the nefarious plans of the ruffians and their plots for murder, robbery and outrage.

BROWNLOW ON SLAVERY.

"I never entertained a doubt that "God intended the Africans to serve "their superiors as bondmen and bond-"women."—[W. G. BROWNLOW, letter to PAYNE, No. 8, October 26, 1860.

OHIO.

In our paper of yesterday we gave some gratifying and encouraging news as to the progress of the campaign in Indiana and Pennsylvania. In these States, and in Ohio on the same day, (13th of October) elections for State officers take place. So far as the canvass has progressed it has enlisted the ablest energies of our party, and unmasked all the evil designs of Radicalism, and with such signal success that from all the best sources of information, and even by Radical admission, we are ahead, and more than likely to come out ahead in this, the first square fight we have been able to make since the war. As an evidence that the Democracy of Ohio are fully posted as to the work before them, and for the more thorough enlightenment of our readers, we publish to-day, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, (doing able, intelligent and effective work for the Democracy) a table of returns showing the vote of the State of Ohio "since 1854, which, it remarks, was "the year of the organization of the Re-"publican party, and of the Know-"Nothing surprise, which com-"pletely overwhelmed our organiza-"tion. It was like falling into a secret "pitfall, for which we were totally un-"prepared. The Democratic vote, which "had been as high as 169,000 in 1852, "sunk down to 109,000 in 1854. The sur-"prise being over, the Democracy immediately rallied, and its vote began to be "seen in the ascending scale. In 1860 it "gave the two Democratic candidates "for the Presidency—DOUGLAS and "BRECKINRIDGE—nearly 200,000 votes, "having almost doubled its vote in six "years. Then came the war, with its "terrorism and its outrage upon all "Democrats. For three or four years it "was hazardous to one's life, liberty and "property to be a Democrat. At first, "under the influence of this terrible "pressure, and in consequence of the "number of Democrats who enlisted in "the army, the Democratic vote fell off "from 200,000 down to 151,000. It immediately recovered in part, as it did "after the Know-Nothing excitement, "and its vote soon run up to the neighborhood of 190,000. At the Presidential election it gave MCCLELLAN and "PENDLETON 207,000 votes. Since the "war its vote has been steadily growing "stronger at every successive election. It was 17,000 stronger in "1866 than in 1865, and 28,000 stronger "in 1867 than in 1866. The same "causes that led to its increase during "the last three years, are still at work, "and we may look for another hand-"some gain this fall. The State can "hardly cast over 500,000 votes, which "is 15,000 more than it has ever yet "given, and the Democracy have only "to poll 10,000 more votes to have one-"half of the whole number. To do this "will only require about half as large a "gain as we made from 1865 to 1866, and "one-third as much as we gained from "1866 to 1867. This fact indicates how "easy it is to carry the State. We ought "certainly to gain as much on our vote "as we did in 1866, which was the year "of a tremendous Radical triumph, they "attaining 40,000 majority. If we do, "the Democratic vote will be 257,000, "which is a majority of 513,000, and it "cannot be beaten. Save from the great "distracting causes of Know-Nothing-"ism and the war, the Democratic vote "has never taken any considerable step "downward. When it once reaches a "figure, it usually maintains and adds "to it. Here is the vote:

	Dem.	Rep.	Amer'n.
1854	109,000	138,000	.....
1855	134,000	146,000	28,000
1856	170,000	187,000	18,000
1857	169,000	160,000	11,000
1858	162,000	182,000	.....
1859	171,000	184,000	.....
1860	190,000	221,000	.....
1861	154,000	237,000	.....
1862	184,000	178,000	.....
1863	187,000	268,000	.....
1864	207,000	250,000	.....
1865	186,000	228,000	.....
1866	213,000	247,000	.....
1867	241,000	243,000	.....

THE CANVASS IN ARKANSAS.

Our friends in Arkansas are moving on the works of the enemy, and, with steady efforts, bid fair to push them to the wall. In nearly every county thorough organizations have been effected, and good speakers are in the field, making manful efforts for Democracy. Differences have been reconciled, and all are unanimously, and as one man, with their shoulders to the wheel working vigorously for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. We have before us the proceedings of meetings in three counties—Calhoun, Lafayette and Clark—the resolutions passed at which are eminently patriotic and conservative. From those passed by Calhoun county we select the following:

Resolved, That we entertain no inimical disposition to the colored people in our midst, but will use our best exertions to make our relations with them as harmonious and mutually useful as possible.

And from those passed by Lafayette county, the following:

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly disapprove of any and all acts of violence and lawlessness, and hereby most solemnly disclaim any affiliation or sympathy with any and all persons engaged in the commission thereof. That however much we may be opposed to the *present* State Government, we nevertheless deem it the duty of every citizen to yield obedience to the laws, and encourage a just and faithful administration of the same.

Both being but true samples of the conservative and loyal spirit that characterizes the whole people of the South.

BROWNLOW ON THE NEGRO.

From BROWNLOW's debate with Rev. A. PAYNE, published in 1858, we make these extracts, for the especial benefit of colored people, to whom we ask they may be read by such of our readers as employ negroes, that they may be enlightened as to the true character of the man who now *"inflames their passions upon a scale of savage barbarity revolting to the finer feelings of the soul."* Here are the sweet morsels in the BROWNLOW style:

"Emancipate the slaves in the Southern "States, and the white population would either "leave the negroes to 'one long day of unprofit-"able ease'—leave them to dream of happiness, "or their abolition sympathizers to dream for "them—or they would require the negroes to "leave the country.

"The Africans have forfeited their country "by refusing to labor, and to develop its re-"sources. Then must labor. If they will not do "so of their own choice, they must be compelled to do so, or starve. The negro will not "work without some one to make him do so.

"*Indolence benumbs the feeble intellect of the "negro, and kindles his vile passions, driving "him into the extremes of savage barbarism. In-"dolence brings upon the negro poverty and want; "it surrounds him with temptations; and then, "vice, with all her long train of blighting evils, "winds her deadly coils around him, and makes "him the willing slave of the Devil, to do his will "upon a scale of savage barbarity revolting to the "finer feelings of the soul! His dreams of power "and liberty, without labor, but he reaps a harvest "of starvation, poverty, disease and death. The "blossoms of his paradise are fine words spoken by "Abolitionists, (Radicals), but its fruits are death. "Like the fabled apple of the Dead Sea, beautiful "without, but ashes within!"*

FLORIDA.

The attention of our readers is called to the letter, on our first page, from Ex-Governor WALKER, of Florida. It is a thorough review of the results of Radicalism in a State which seems to have incurred the peculiar displeasure of that class of persons.

THE CROPS.

The news that has so far reached us by our country exchanges from adjoining States, fully endorses the views we published on Saturday morning. The damage by the rains and the worm have been so extensive as to preclude any hope of a cotton crop more extensive than 1,500,000 bales. Corn, too, has been affected by the extreme wet weather that prevailed so long and is in many places rotting in the fields. In our Finance and Trade department we publish some statistics in reference to this subject that may be of great service, not only to those who usually resort to it for the news which it contains, but for all who are thoughtful as to the future and desire to shape their course by existing facts. Perhaps the present delightful weather may exert a favorable influence and to some extent repair the damage inflicted upon cotton in the field, but it is so much a "perhaps" that we do not lay any store by it—don't count on it, and advise our readers to the same purport.

By Telegraph.

MAINE.

LEWISTON, September 28.—Hon. T. D. O. Fessenden, formerly a member of Congress and brother of Senator Fessenden, died to-day.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, September 28.—President Bazil denies reports of further revolutionary movements in the Republic. He maintains that the power of the opposition is insignificant. The foreign Consuls officially certify all his papers. Gen. Maya and others have been exiled.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, September 28.—An immense mass meeting is being held opposite the St. Charles Hotel to-night, the street being entirely blockaded for a square by people, who are listening to Gen. Frank P. Blair, who is addressing the multitude. The St. Charles and the office of the *Daily Morning Post* are brilliantly illuminated. There is great enthusiasm and a splendid display of fire works, etc.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Gov. Warmouth's veto of the negro equality bill was sustained in the House to-day. The vote was 62 to 62. In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced and passed to its third reading, and then referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is entitled "An act to enforce the XIIIth article of the Constitution of Louisiana," which is almost identical with the equality bill just vetoed, except that it makes infractions thereof cause for civil actions, and gives preference on the docket to suits brought under its provisions.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—The Buckeye Club opened to-day with three races. The weather was pleasant and the attendance good. The first race, the Jockey Club purse of $250, a dash of a mile and a half, free for all, was won by Kitty Fire, Skylight being second, Jas. Ford's brown filly, by Lexington, third, Maggie Hunter, fourth, Richelieu, fifth, and Emmense, sixth. Time 2:43½. The second race for the Jockey Club purse of $500, for three year olds, mile heats, was won by Minnie Milton in two straight heats. The third race, for a purse of $100, mile dash, free for all, was won by Ford's bay colt. Marvin being second, Col. Stratton third, and Virginia fourth.

The Pitcher tunnel, on the Maryland Central Railroad, which caught fire some days ago and has since been burning, caved in yesterday and buried two men. Their remains have not as yet been recovered. While a construction engine was backing up to the scene of disaster, it ran over two hand-cars near Athens, containing eighteen men, instantly killing five and seriously injuring three others, two of whom are not expected to recover. The men attempted to jump from the cars, which were demolished. One man had his head entirely severed from his body, and another had his head torn away by a splinter from the car. The burning and caving of the tunnel has stopped the road, but the company is building a track over the hill, which will soon be completed.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is in the city.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Another gross outrage by the police upon an unoffending citizen was developed yesterday before Judge Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court. Roundsman Hart and Policeman Doughtery, of the Sixteenth precinct, were charged with assaulting five German citizens at their places of residence and dragging them to the stationhouse, where they were locked up all night. No complaint was preferred against them and they were discharged. They are now determined to prefer complaint against these two policemen.

Prayer meeting was held at Johnny Allen's yesterday afternoon. Johnny himself was present, but took no part in the exercises more than to assist in singing or help the ladies to seats. At Kit Burn's no meeting was held, probably through some misunderstanding.

A fracas occurred in Jersey City, last evening, in South Second street, in which a man named Martin was fatally stabbed, and John Reiley Martin was immediately arrested, and the police are after three others who are supposed to have been concerned in the affray.

A man named James Alexander Thomas, supposed from papers found on him to be a Roman Catholic priest, was on trial in Judge Mansfield's court to-day for burglary. He said he could not answer whether he was guilty or not, but supposed he had entered the room in which he was found whilst asleep. He was fully committed.

A private despatch from Fort Wallace, received here on Saturday, states that Col. Forsythe, who was badly wounded, had arrived at the fort, had his wounds dressed, and was doing well. Most of his command are New York State men.

Panama dates to the 19th say the prospects for peace on the isthmus are not very promising, there being already discontentment with the new government.

There was no news from the earthquake in South America.

Five thousand crops in Guatemala were seriously affected by the want of rain. Also, in Nicaragua.

The fever epidemics were disappearing from Salvador.

A raid was made to-day by the revenue officers on the policy dealers in Chatham and Greenwich streets, and fifteen persons were arrested and held for examination.

Advices through army sources from Marshall, Texas, state that the country in that neighborhood is overrun by robbers. All the roads are unsafe except for a considerable armed body. A band of freebooters, numbering 110 men well armed and mounted, were roaming through the country. About the 5th inst. they captured forty government wagons loaded with supplies. The commanding officer at Sulphur Springs, which is garrisoned by a small company of the 28th infantry, had sent an express to Gen. Hayden, commanding at Marshall, stating that if not reinforced his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered. A company of the 15th infantry and picked men, had started to reinforce him.

In the Internal Revenue conspiracy case to-day, the Government concluded the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, when the opposite counsel demanded that Mr. Brinckley be called, but the prosecution declined to proceed further to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM, September 28.—Ben Butler was to-day nominated for Congress. He spoke, classing those who opposed him with Lee, Beauregard, Forrest and Booth. On the financial question he said he stood on the same platform with Senators Sherman and Morton.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Chas. H. Graffen, of the *Sunday Mercury*, died yesterday.

The Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, have received letters from Gens. Pope, Howard, Slegel, Sherman and others, which will be read on the first proximo.

WHEELING.

WHEELING, VA., September 28.—In compliance with the Mayor's proclamation business was entirely suspended this afternoon, the citizens generally meeting with the city officers in paying the last tribute of respect to the police and firemen who were killed by the falling of the walls at the fire on Sunday morning.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, September 25.—Four English miners, named Wm. Moore, Richard Sampson, James Richards and, Jas. Thomas, were instantly crushed to death last Thursday, by the falling of the shaft of the iron mine at Mount Hope, in Morris county. They were buried yesterday, an immense crowd of miners attending the funeral.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., September 28.—On Saturday night, Mrs. Stewart, a widow residing in Kent county, was murdered and her body burned together with her dwelling.

John Baker, her manager, was also murdered and robbed of $500 in gold.

Four houses have recently been burned in the same neighborhood.

The military will be sent there.

A train on the Central Railroad, with 200 of the 29th Infantry on board, bound from Washington for Tennessee, ran off the track this afternoon, killing four and wounding a large number. Four cars went off the track. Three companies of the same regiment left to-day for Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—The first race over the Laclede course, to-day, was for the sweepstake of $20 each, for three year olds, mile dash, the Association to add $200. There were six entries, but only three started. The race was won by Alta Vela, without stretching a neck. Reckless being second and Anna Hall third. Time 1.51½. On the second race for a sweepstake of $25 each, for three year olds, mile heats, the Association adding $500, there were nine entries and four starters. Ontario won in two straight heats—Elgin second, Videoq third and Kate Ward fourth. Time 1.50½, 1.49½. Kate Ward was the favorite, but being lame she lost the race. She will be withdrawn from the course and put to breeding. Despite her lameness she was second in first heat, but fell behind, far in the rear, in the second. The third race was an extra contest for $200, weight for age. The entries and starters were Joe Johnston, Jack Gamble, Rochester, Viola and Robert E. Lee. Joe Johnston took the first heat and Lee the second and third, with Viola second, Johnston third, Rochester fourth, and Gamble fifth. Time 1.50½, 1.51½, and 1.53½.

A Virginia City, Montana, dispatch says Commissioner Cullen and Gov. Tafoe have concluded a treaty with Sheepeater, Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and distributed annuities to them. Mrs. Cullen has left for Washington on important business connected with the Indian Department.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The opinion of Judge Boynton, of Florida, denying the habeas corpus for the release of Dr. Mudd, and other conspirators, has been received. The grounds on which the application rests, were that the court which tried them had no jurisdiction, and that the proclamation of July included their pardon. The Judge found that the offense was a military one, and properly tried by a military tribunal; that the proclamation pardons treason, but does not pardon assassins, nor those guilty of barbarous treatment of prisoners.

The Secretary of War has issued an order suspending for the present the sale of all Government arms, ammunition, etc.

The difference between the Aldermen of this city has been settled by the Democratic and Radical claimants to the Presidency of that body resigning, and the election of Alderman Grinder to that office.

It is not believed that Mr. Davis will be tried at the October term of the United States Court in Virginia.

The Alabama delegation, in company with Gen. Smith, called on the President to-day, to whom they were introduced by Senator Fowler. State Senator Hays read to the President the resolutions of the Legislature. The interview—which was private—continued several hours, during which the entire situation and affairs was fully discussed. The delegation expressed themselves fully satisfied with the President's assurance of military aid, in case of necessity. They are to have another interview with the President and Secretary of War to-morrow.

Commissioner Rollins in reply to a tobacco firm in Lynchburg says that all their tobacco and snuff must, (if branded on the box "free,") have been manufactured prior to 1862, while the remainder, which is branded from fifty to sixty cents per pound, must not be disposed of prior to the first of January next, and all which they have purchased, but not stamped according to law, and what they have on hand, will have to be re-packed and stamped after this date.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 27.—A battle is hourly expected between Navaleches and Gerrane, near Corvoda. The royalists lost six hundred men in the fight at Santander, but succeeded in retaining possession of the city.

Gen. Cologne marches to-morrow on Santona. He has resolved to burn the place if it makes any resistance.

LONDON, September 28.—Advices from Spain to-day confirm all previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capital. The royal troops sent against Santander, since the capture of the city, who have been engaged in pursuing the rebels in that quarter, have received orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital. The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid has proclaimed against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended into most of the provinces into which old and new Castile are divided.

PARIS, September 28.—Count Walruski died yesterday, aged 68 years. The *Moniteur* has the following from Spain: Alcoy, a city of 50,000 people, in the province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships, supposed to be a part of Gen. Prim's fleet, appeared off Carthagenia on Sunday. Marshal Paria, of the Royal army, is still recruiting there. It is reported that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolutionists. It is also reported that Saragossa has rebelled, and that Gen. Jan Pezuela, Count of Chester, was killed.

MADRID, September 28.—The insurgents have torn up the railroad in the Sierra Morena. Count Gergente with his troops is compelled to remain in the mountain defiles.

Gen. Prim is expected at Barcelona to-day, where the people are only waiting for his arrival to rise. Madrid and Saragossa are also ripe for revolt.

The vanguard of the army under Wavalechez, numbering three thousand, has joined the insurgents. He has, in consequence, been obliged to wait for reinforcements.

A French squadron has arrived at Barcelona.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales, 1200 bales; Uplands, 25½c. Superfine Western Flour, $8 50@9 20. Whisky quiet. Wheat, amber Tennessee, $2 25. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11½@12c. Molasses steady but quiet; Muscovado, 48c; Porto Rico, 60c. Corn, $1 14@1 18.

Dry Goods—The market for cotton goods is heavy, and brown sheetings are ½c lower. The market for prints is steady, but lacks buoyancy.

Money—The market is steady. Call loans 4 @5. Sterling, 9⅝@9¾. Gold, 141¾. Old Tennessee 70¼; new, 67¾.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Cotton firmer and in fair demand; Middlings, 22½c; sales, 3300 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales. Sterling Bank, 12½. New York sight, ¾@¾ dis. Gold 140. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour still superfine, $7. Corn dull 80@81. Oats dull and declining, 56c. Hay lower, $28. Bran declined, $1 18. Pork steadier, $30 50. Bacon shoulders, 13c; clear sides, 17c. Lard steady; tierces, 19½c and 21½c. There have been heavy receipts of produce since Saturday.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Tobacco steady; lugs, $6@8; medium leaf, $11 50; fair cutting, $14 75. Prime Hay, on wharf, $16 75. Superfine Flour, $7 75@7. Wheat, $1 90@2 30. Corn, 77@80c. Oats, 53@55c. Rye, $1 35. Pork, $28 75@29. Lard, 19¼@20c. Bacon—shoulders, 12¾@13c; clear rib sides, 15½@15¾c; clear sides, 16¾@16¾c; bulk shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 15½c. Whisky, raw free, $1 40. Cotton, 23c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Flour and Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn, $1 06@1 07. Oats, 62@65c. Rye, $1 34. Barley, $2 30@2 35. Pork, $29. Lard, 19¼@19¾c. Bulk shoulders, 13c; sides, 14c and 16c; hams, 19@19½c. Butter, 28@42c. Eggs, 23@24c. Timothy, $3 50. Flaxseed, $2 50@2 75.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour xxi-s. Wheat, $2@2 05. Corn, 86@86. Oats, 52@55c. Pork, $29. Bacon—sides, 15¼ and 16¼c; shoulders, 12½c. Lard, 18¾@19c. Whisky, $1 60, free.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 28.—Five-twenties closed firm at 74½, and at Frankfort, 75¾. Erie, 39¾d. Illinois Central, 94d.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Cotton advancing; uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales, 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

DIED.

SPICKERNAGLE—MAGGIE SPICKERNAGLE, infant daughter of Wm. and Maggie Spickernagle, aged 23 months and 19 days.

Funeral 10 o'clock to-day, No. 123 Poplar street.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WANTED—A Rectifier, Mixer, Blender and Maker of Essential Oils; also, a good Salesman is now in the city for an engagement for the ensuing season or longer, if satisfactory. Reference of the first-class given. Address A. B., at this office. sep29 3t

Second Ward Democratic Club.

REGULAR meeting this Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock.
sep29 1t J. H. LAWRENCE, Sec. Sec'y.

The Fourth Ward Democratic Club

HOLDS its regular meeting this Tuesday evening, at Stillman Hall. A prompt attendance of all members is earnestly requested. The public generally are cordially invited.
sep29 1t SAM. S. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALE OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND SYRUPS

Louisville, Ky., 26th Sept., 1868.

WE will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, 6th of October, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at Warehouse No. 34, Fourth street, ON A CREDIT OF 60 AND 90 DAYS for approved paper:

250 hhds. good to prime Porto Rico Sugar,
100 hhds. Demerara Sugar,
600 bbls. Hard and Soft Refined Sugars,
50 pkgs. syrups assorted qualities,
4000 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee.

NEWCOMB, MCCHAN & CO.
S. G. HENRY & Co., Auctioneers. sep29 1d

RALPH WORMELEY,

(Late Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 318 Front street, Memphis.

I shall continue the Commission Business at the above stand, where I shall be happy to see all of my friends, many of whom I have served for twenty years, and now again place my services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton and other Produce, assuring them of my continued efforts to serve them faithfully, and to guard with zealous care their interests.

Supplies furnished, and liberal advances made on Cotton in store. All Cotton insured unless otherwise instructed.
sep29 RALPH WORMELEY.

CLEARING OUT SALE

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

No. 260 Second Street,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, consisting of 4 cases pure Catawba, 6 Cannon stoves, 2 parlor stoves, 8 pairs Damask Curtains, Mantle and Pier Glasses, 2 large Show Cases, 3 Pianos, Household Furniture in general, 1 Panorama, Business Tables and Counters, 1 small size Office Safe, lot Carpaulins, Carpets, etc., etc. sep29 2t

DANCING ACADEMY,

City Building, 233 Main Street.

MR. AND MRS. DEGRAT BENNET (the only Parisian teachers in the city) respectfully inform the public that their school is now open for the reception of pupils. sep27 1m

Prof. A. G. Brown's

SELECT School for Boys will be opened in the London street School Building on MONDAY, 5th of October. Until then, apply for admission at the office of R. B. Barnes, Esq., No. 24 Madison street, or that of Messrs. Heath, Lewis & Fraser, corner of Union and Second streets. sep27 2w

THEO. HOERNER,

Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist, Druggist and Apothecary,

54 and 56 Beal Street,

(North west corner of Second),

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to first-class Drug Store. sep27 1f

C. DOHERTY,

338 Main Street,

HAS RECEIVED ALL THE NOVELTIES of the season.

BONNETS AND HATS

Of every design and quality, direct from Paris.

Ladies' Caps and Head Dresses, Children's Berlin Wool Goods, Fancy Goods in Endless Variety.

Grand Opening, Thursday, October 1, 1868
sep27 1w

TAILORS.

MURRAY & RIDGELY,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

31 Madison Street,

HAVE just received their magnificent and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

The best and handsomest ever brought to this market. Our friends and the public will please accept our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us. Hoping to merit a continuance of the same in the future, we invite them all to call and examine our stock.

We have engaged the services of Major J. H. RIDDICK, formerly of J. H. Waggener & Co.'s, and he will be pleased to see and wait on his numerous friends. sep16 3m

Cairo and New Orleans—Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The unsurpassed Passenger Steamers

LADY GAY, Capt. John H. Bark. } AND { RUTH, Capt. B. R. Pegram

Will leave CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS on the arrival of 4 p.m. train every SATURDAY, as follows:

LADY GAY—Saturday, September 19; October 3, 17 and 31; November 14 and 28; December 12 and 26.

RUTH—Saturday, September 26; October 10 and 24; November 7 and 21; December 5 and 19.

To secure staterooms, and for further information, apply to

JOHN W. CARROLL, Agent, St. Louis.
CHAS. T. HINDE, Agent, Cairo.
R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, Memphis.
T. B. WOODS, Agent, New Orleans. sep18 1m

French Window Glass.

A FULL assortment just received, and now offered at low prices. Also, Builders' Hardware in great variety.

E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY,
222 Second Street,
sep 2w Adams Block

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. F. ANDERSON

Notice of Removal.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 320 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep6 1m

VEHICLES.

WOODRUFF & CO.,

No. 179 Main Street,

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

—DEALERS IN—

CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES,

Park Phætons, Buggies, Wagons

AND ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Wagon Material,

Iron, Springs, Axles, Bolts,

SPOKES, HUBS,

Enameled Leather, Enameled Duck

Cloths, Damask, Carpets,

White Lead, Paints and Oils,

All of which are offered at low prices.
sep6 3m

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT of THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Globe Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

On the 10th Day of September, 1868

THE name of the Company is the GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. It is located in New York.

The amount of its Capital Stock is $100,000
The amount of Capital paid up is 100,000

ASSETS:

Cash on on hand and deposited		$ 112,027 08
Real Estate unencumbered—none		
Debts due the Company secured by mortgage on unencumbered Real Estate, worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for		224,350 00
Debts due the Company otherwise secured, loans on U. S. Bonds		21,800 00
Debts due the Company for premiums, "deferred premiums," Agents account		158,994 05 / 77,508 71
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying, how secured, and rate of interest thereon, to-wit:	Par val.	Mk't val.
U. S. Bonds, 1881		
Bonds register'd, 10⅔	$7,000	$65,645 00
U. S. 5-20 1867 Bonds register'd, 10⅔	87,650	89,386 69
U. S. 10-40 Bonds register'd, 10⅔	40,000	4,779 68
N. York county stock, registered, 100	10,000	10,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds registered, 102	98,000	99,960 00 / 555,841 02
	532,550	
All other securities		25,822 02
Total assets of the Company to January 1, 1868		$1,171,135 05

LIABILITIES:

1. The amount of liabilities due and not due to Banks and other creditors, dividends on policies	85,980 49
2. Losses adjusted and due—None.	
3. Losses adjusted and not due	30,200 00
4. Losses unadjusted	
5. Losses in suspense waiting further proof	25,000 00
6. All other claims against the company estimated	
Total Liabilities, exclusive of Capital Stock, Re-insurance and Reserve Fund	$146,230 49
The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $10,000.	

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of New York, }

John A. Hardenburg, Second Vice-President, and Henry C. Freeman, secretary of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital, invested in state and United States stocks and bonds, or in bonds or mortgages of real estate, unencumbered, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company, and that the assets have not been diminished, but have materially increased since the date of above statement.

JOHN A. HARDENBERG,
2d Vice-President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of September, 1868.
[SEAL.] THOS. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, July 1, 1868. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York in the State or New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Agents of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases; wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
By PLUNKETT,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. T. TOMLINSON, M. S. JUDAH

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

General Agents for Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Alabama,

No. 17 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED—Men of good character, integrity and enterprise, can secure Agencies in this unoccupied territory, by immediate application at the office, No. 17 Madison street, Memphis. sep19 3w

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

POPLAR STREET.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, PRINCIPAL, WILL re-open TUESDAY, September 1st. aul1 tf

PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. M. A. KNO

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily,	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)

Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		8:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 27½ Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express, R. R. time	6:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m
" City time	5 10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	6:10 p.m.	5:20 a.m
" City time	6:50 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time		4:30 p.m
" " City time		4:10 p.m
Arrive		9:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 27½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter individual bills of any Employee of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts due us. And no bill will be paid unless contracted by our authority.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with certificates authorizing them to collect weekly.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

FOURTEEN arrests in the First District up to midnight last night.

DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 230 Main street, open night and day. New pupils can begin any day in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc.

THE COMMUNICATION of Capt. Will. S. Trask, in answer to "Tatler," has been unavoidably left over. It will certainly appear in our next.

LADIES.—For fashionable millinery goods go to Miss N. English, No. 230 Main street, no stairs. She has just received a large assortment purchased for cash, and sells at the lowest prices. se29 1w

THE CASE of Dr. J. Buckly Clayton was taken up before Squire Griffith yesterday, and after a patient examination, Dr. Clayton was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

GEN. FORREST and Maj. Sykes addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Oxalona, on Thursday last, in the interests of the Memphis and Selma railroad. They started for Aberdeen on Friday, where they expected to address a meeting on Saturday.

LOCKE'S. — This popular vender of light literature, keeps constantly on hand all the sensational, religious and literary papers of the day, as well as the magazines, etc. Call on him and select what you want in the way of reading matter.

THE NEW MEMPHIS will reioice this evening in the gay songs and jolly dances, the comicalities and quibs of the Emerson, Allen & Manning Ethiopian troupe. A splendid cast has been made, and Memphians may expect a pleasant evening's entertainment. The box office will be open this morning at eleven o'clock.

THE Postmaster General has issued an order that from and after the first day of January next, the registration fee on all letters registered in and addressed to any part of the United States be fifteen cents, instead of twenty cents, as at present, it seems to be in all cases fully prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the letter, and cancelled. The present rates will continue until New Year's day.

VERY ELEGANT.—The stock of beautiful millinery goods just opened by Miss N. English, at No. 230 Main street—up stairs—is not surpassed anywhere for elegance, beauty and style. This lady is celebrated as one of the most fashionable dealers in ladies' head dresses in the South, and the stock now being opened by her fully sustains her reputation in this respect. Call on her, and purchase a "love of a bonnet."

THE LATE GEO. BORROW.—We understand that the British Consul for St. Louis and Chicago has instituted suit against the United States Government for $40,000 in behalf of the heirs of the late Geo. Borrow—they claiming that that was the value of his property, which was illegally and unjustly confiscated by the Government during the war. The heirs of Mr. Borrow, and of his widow, are making no effort to raise a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the suit. We wish them all success.

MESSRS. CHURCH & Co. have received the last number of the *Globe* edition of Bulwer's novels. This is by far the handsomest edition of popular works that we have yet seen, both in clearness and beauty of typography, and neatness of binding. They have also received, and we are obliged to them for a copy, of "Ante Bellum"—a sketch of Southern life before the war. This is a pleasantly and chat'ily written novel, which gives a faithful reflex of that pleasantest and most elegant of societies—domestic life in the South in her halcyon days.

WE REFER our readers with pleasure to the card of our friend, Capt. Ralph Wormeley, late of the firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co. Capt. Wormeley continues the cotton factorage and commission business at No. 316 Front street, and solicits the continuance of the favors which his friends have accorded him for twenty years. He assures all who consign cotton and other produce to him, that he will continue to use his utmost efforts to subserve their interests faithfully, furnishing supplies and making liberal advances on all consignments made to him.

THE alarm of fire which sounded yesterday morning about one o'clock, was caused by the burning of a two story frame house on Wellington street, near the head of Monroe. The house was occupied by a Mrs. Kelly, and a Mr. George Delg and family. The house was badly burned before the engines arrived on the spot, but they soon succeeded in conquering the flames. The furniture of both families was saved. The damage done to the house was about $1500, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company have again reduced local freight and passenger tariff—a fact which our friends living on the line of that road will appreciate and be duly grateful for. The passenger tariff has been reduced sixteen and two-thirds (16⅔) per cent., or one-sixth, which now makes the fare only five dollars for the whole length of the road. Commutation tickets can be obtained, good for ten trips from Batesville to Memphis, for $24; for twenty trips, $45; and for one hundred trips $177. The cotton tariffs now, from Pope's or Long's creek to Memphis, is $3 per bale; from Batesville or Talladatelle, $2 75; from Panola, $2 50; and from Como, $2 25. We understand that the road and rolling stock are in splendid condition, and the trains run with extraordinary regularity.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD SCHOOL.—The school advertised by Professor Brown, to open on Monday next on Linden street, will afford uncommon advantages for the attainment of a refined and liberal scholarship. This is attested by Prof. Brown's antecedents and testimonials, and by the unanimous voice of his friends in this city, among whom are a large number of the alumni of the University of North Carolina, who were his pupils for nearly in that institution. Hereafter there will be no necessity for the gentlemen of Memphis to send their sons abroad for the sake of superior academical instruction, since it can be supplied during the session of the University here at home. Nothing is more desirable for Memphis than the establishment of such schools in her midst, and therefore we expect to see Prof. Brown's location here encouraged by a prompt and liberal patronage on the part of the public.

OFFICIAL REPORT of Patents issued by the United States Patent Office to the South, as furnished us by Jas. A. Cameron & Co., Inventors Exchange, Memphis, Tenn., for the week ending September 15, 1868: No. 82,116, Brick Machine, to Daniel Hess, Mandville, Ky.; 82,123, Hemp Breaker, to John Kaye, Louisville, Ky.; 82,158, Smoke stack, to Theodore P. Peck, Savannah, Ga.; 82,161, Apparatus for impregnating cane juice and other liquids with sulphuric acid gas, to Evans Skelly, Pleasureville, Ia.; 82,172, Jointing and Fitting Hoof Hooks, to F. Stanley, Austin, Texas; 82,178, Cotton Press, to W. H. Tappy and W. L. Landen, Petersburg, Va.; 82,199, Railway Safety Attachment, to H. S. Hood, Jefferson, La.; 82,201, Hog Cholera Medicine, to A. J. Carver and E. P. Horn, Greenkill, Tenn.; 82,213, Churn, to Henry Selser, Belfair Mills, Va.; 82,282, Vapor Burner, to C. Wentzgrasst, Mobile, Ala.; 82,302, Water Elevator, to C. F. Woodruff, Newberg, Tenn.

TERRIBLE CRIME!

Gen. T. C. Hindman Assassinated in the Bosom of his Family.

Radical Demons at their Bloody Work in Arkansas.

The city was startled yesterday by a rumor, at first-vogue and undefined, but which soon assumed all sorts of shapes, some of them tangible enough and bearing the impress of truth, that Gen. T. C. Hindman had been assassinated at or near Helena, Ark. Early in the afternoon it was currently reported that the deed had been done by a man named Robertson, who was a passenger on the steamer Shreve, and that he had been arrested and sent back to Helena by the police of this city. The fact that Col. Beaumont *did* cause the arrest of a man by that name, on the Shreve, and sent him down the river in charge of an officer, gave some color to the rumor, but on closer investigation it turned out that Robertson was arrested on a totally different charge.

From a private telegram to a relative of Gen. Hindman's family, who is in this city, which we are kindly permitted to use, we learn the following facts, which can be relied on as correct, in relation to the affair:

Shortly after tea, while the General was sitting with the family in the supper room, a shot was fired through the window from without, and he fell riddled with slugs and balls, two of which passed through his breast. He was immediately attended upon, but survived only eight hours after receiving the wound, dying about four o'clock yesterday morning. The shot and the outcries of the General's family brought neighbors to the spot immediately, but though every exertion was made, up to the date of the dispatch (yesterday evening) the murderer had not been caught. A half inch rope and a short shrift will certainly be his portion if he is captured within the next few days.

From information that we have received otherwise, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the deed was the work of the hellish Loyal League. General Hindman has been, since the close of the war, an ardent supporter of the Democratic cause, and a bitter denouncer of Radicals and Radicalism. They have now, no doubt, wreaked the vengeance that they have so often sworn, and in a true Radical manner—by the hand of an assassin. More blood smokes upon the altar of our desolated South, and cries aloud for vengeance.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Immense Assemblage of the Democracy at Greenlaw Opera House.

Three Thousand Persons Present---Eloquent Address.

Perhaps never before in the most hotly contested campaigns or political struggles have the people moved in such masses or collected in such vast assemblage, as they have done throughout the length and breadth of the land in this Presidential contest. When in former times political gatherings were counted by tens or hundreds, they now are enumerated by thousands. We have remarked this fact before, and were prepared on going to the Greenlaw last night to hear Tennessee's champion address, to see a large assemblage, but must confess that we were astonished and almost awed by the vastness of the multitude that had thronged thither, occupying and crowding almost to suffocation every inch of space in that magnificent building from pit to dome, and that numbering not less than three thousand persons, a large portion of whom were ladies.

The assemblage becoming impatient, Orville Yerger, Esq., appeared upon the stage and stated to the impatient multitude that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge would appear in a few minutes, which information was greeted with cheers, lasting several minutes. In a short time Judge P. T. Scruggs appeared at the head of a deputation of citizens and introduced to the immense audience the enthusiastic orator, the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.

Mr. Etheridge's appearance on the platform was greeted with a storm of applause that lasted many minutes. He thanked the citizens of Memphis for the kind greeting with which he was received. It was ever a pleasure to him to speak before a Memphis audience, the great struggle of the present hour involved our dearest liberties. In other times we pointed with pride to our liberties—to-day we have a united despotism. Golden times have fallen on our land, we revered our rulers—but now our dearest liberties are taken from us. The ballot is the weapon you—that instrument which makes tyrants tremble. All now is run in this great commonwealth. It is turned into a modern Pandemonium of hell. We demand of the tyrants the ballot, the right of representation, our lost liberties. It is glorious to look back to other times when we discussed great issues, great questions. This contest was soon to be when compared with the present. Go back forty or fifty years. You old men remember the alien and sedition laws. If shocked public sensibility then, but how our bloody laws shock humanity itself. A few years since, a pure, religious woman was implicated in the conspirators in the assassination of the President. She was placed in chains, denied a trial by jury convicted by a military tribunal. Her daughter carried for her pardon at the Executive Mansion. Preston King spurned her from the threshold, but he now sweeps in a suicide's grave. Jim Lane, who also aided and abetted in her death, blew out his own brains, so ended these persecutors of innocence. [Applause.]

These military trials have been decided to be unconstitutional, and these executions were murder during the time the United States courts have not been shocked. We have become used to all this. Standing armies in times gone by swept an administration out of existence—it was impossible to the free people—but now we have an army all over the country. Officers in bright uniforms parade and strut all over the land. They are found every where. At the present time robbery is the order of the day—the official becomes the public robber. The Freedman's National Bank became so obnoxious to the people, and so disgraceful in its action, that it was destroyed, but to-day we have great monopolies, specializing the public and robbing the people on every side. With us, the men who govern us pay no taxes; they, like corporations, have no soul either to be saved or damned. [Great laughter.] The great evil of our time is the total disregard of fundamental principles. But it often happens that those things which concern us most we often ignore. Thirty or forty years ago, our people had nothing to do but to go forth in the enjoyment of happiness. The Magna Charta is forgotten by all of us; yet this is the fundamental plank in our Constitution. The pettion of rights was wrung from a tyrant king who, when he violated its provisions, ended his life upon the scaffold. They tell us our Government is not like any other Government. But in its fundamental principles it is like other Governments. The treaties existing between other Governments hold the elements of our Constitution. Just so long as our laws and Constitution is respected, just so long will we be at peace. Rebellion broke those treaties of peace between the States, and we can have no lasting peace until we return to those treaties and their obligations. Show me a people tyrant-ridden, and I will show you a people who are doomed to have a centralized government. Show me a people who appointed court but sensible people—easy taxes beget swindlers who are taught how to evade the payment. Perjury is ever on hand ready of high taxation. The whisky tax was two dollars per gallon, but who could not purchase whisky at less than the tax paid on it. Frauds are being perpetrated on every hand. The tax collector is an bribes. Members of Congress accuse each other of taking bribes for their votes, and the nation stands convulsed with laughter. Any people that the people of Tennessee must, of necessity, become degraded morally. The laboring, the property holder, are alike interested in the financial conditions of the country. This is the glory City of the Mississippi Valley. Your unsullied vated cotton fields strike one with regret and sorrow, for what is this a city of slave, governed by a contemptible white trash, the meanest of God's creation. The Radicals tell us the public debt must be paid, nay, which we will be; but a great public debt has never been paid. A revolutionary debt has never been paid. The bondholders don't want it paid; they would object to it were such a thing proposed. The debt created by the Revolution has never been paid. The debt of Texas was not paid by that State, but the United States assumed its payment. Brownlow's debts will never be paid. [Laughter.] France never paid its great national debt created by wars and revolutions.

They say to us, "Look at England!" Well look at the public debt of England, it has never been paid—never can and never will be paid. The proposition to pay off our debt either in gold or greenbacks, is simply ridiculous. William the III., of England, the head of the great coalition, when defeated in war, returned to England and issued a proclamation for elections, in which proclamations soldiers were ordered away from all places where elections were to be held. Brownlow, in his proclamations, desiring to intimidate the free men of the state from casting their votes at the elections, posts his messages to the soldiers at the voting places. They tell us a national debt is a national blessing. England has her colonies when she is stagnating, and the payment of her debt upon them. To-day England has a public debt of $20,000,000, yet her commerce carries her manufactured goods to all quarters of the globe. Tell me what great public debt was ever paid? It is said "there is nothing new under the sun," but you see something new when the Radical carpet-bagger pays our public debt. Since the war closed our debt has not been reduced a single dollar. Since April 1, 1865, over $600,000,000 in gold has been collected and paid over to the bondholder; over $800,000,000 in greenbacks have been collected from other sources of revenue nearly $200,000,000 have been received, yet all this has gone into the pockets of the bondholders, or and the officeholder, and the thousands of thieves, both in and out of office, but our public debt remains in all its huge proportions. We get these figures from the Treasury Department. Who can tell where all this money has gone to? But they tell us "we can pay it without much trouble." "We can stand it." A human man can stand anything—but how can a poor, downtrodden, tax-ridden people stand it. The children of toil laboring man cannot stand it. It is time the people of this country were aroused to a sense of the dread situation. I have been surprised to learn that some old-line Whigs attach themselves to this Radical party. How on earth can an old-line Whig say he is a new line Radical? How can a follower of the great Henry Clay be found in this Radical camp. We are all driven from the polls—even I who have been a consistent Union man, cannot vote. There will never be peace so long as the children of a proud, imperious white race are enslaved. But this cannot last. All of Africa cannot do it successfully, even tho' aided by all the carpet-baggers in the universe. [Cheers.] In my county the whole Radical Loyal League could not pay for a lot in a graveyard. [Cheers. These men are poor, saved when they get into office. It is no disgrace to be poor, but it is an ill to be both poor and mean. [Laughter.]

Our State finances are in no better condition than those of the General Government. We owe $40,000,000. They tell us the railroads will pay it! The Radicals ride as deadheads, and the people are unable to ride; people only ride to the graveyard at present.

Last year it became necessary to carry the election in this state, and Brownlow, exercising the power of setting aside the registration, controlled the election. Our rulers, before they went into office, were mercenary paupers; now they are clothed in purple and fine linen. "Not even Solomon, in all his glory, was arrayed like one of these."

These carpet baggers want your lands, your houses, but I advise you to stay and see them out to the last. I'll stay with you. You are the worst taxed people on earth, and the ballot has been taken from you. Reconstruction is a new coined word. It was not known at the close of the war. It means tyranny. It was promulgated that the war was inaugurated for the purpose of putting down the rebellion and to restore the Union, but as the war went on this was forgotten, and our rulers grew greedy of gain, became insolvent in office. The war ended, and our soldiers returned home to the pursuits of peace, but our rulers clamored for new guarantees of peace—they were not satisfied at the result.

The people of the South ratified the constitutional amendments to the Federal constitution. They repudiated the Confederate debt to satisfy the dictates of their rulers. Members of Congress were elected, and everything done that could be done to satisfy the most insatiable, but another change of base became necessary. They did not want the country at peace. These mendicants, who found themselves at the close of the war rich and prosperous, spurned peace. Congress was filled with seedy adventurers, insolent in office, who ignored the peace at the close of the war.

The soldiers came back, but what will they do with them? The soldiers were sworn into loyal leagues and the grand army of the Republic became a failure in having a quorum present, to transact such business as ought to have been attended to. By your order a committee was appointed at our last meeting to revise the list of members, and strike from the roll such as refused to contribute to the support of the Chamber. But, thanks to those members who came forward in our time of greatest distress and relieved our pressing wants and kept us alive. Great praise is due to two of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Samuel M. Gales and Mr. Levi Joy, in this behalf, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to their activity in assisting our Secretary in collecting the dues of members.

It is believed, gentlemen, that the Chamber has passed through her most trying days, and that she is now in the ascendant, and will soon show that vigor and influence which she should possess. I appeal to the members to sustain the Chamber by their presence at all regular or called meetings. Let us have no more of those failures in having a quorum which have so largely contributed to the dissatisfaction of members, and to the want of interest in our association, and which has caused so much mortification to the officers of the Chamber. Bear in mind that your officers cannot make a forward movement in the Chamber without your presence on all proper occasions, and your active co-operation to that end. Let us discard those feelings of selfishness which have kept us away from our associations, and which has caused so much mortification to the officers of the Chamber. Bear in mind that your officers cannot make a forward movement in the Chamber without your presence on all proper occasions, and your active co-operation to that end. Let us discard those feelings of *selfishness* which have kept us away from our duty to the Chamber, and each lend a helping hand in sustaining and making useful an institution which is of such vital importance to the last vestige of liberty in our land.

I tell the people of Shelby county to-night that mind will prevail over fifty—right over might. Separate yourselves from those who desire your degradation—make the negro as he was that which separates Lazarus from the rich man Dives. The negroes are the dupes of the infamous wretches who now rule Tennessee. Many of these villains were rebels when the fortunes of the Confederacy were in the ascendant, but who were loyal when the Federal armies advanced to victory. The carpet-bagger, at the close of the war, appeared in your midst, meek and lowly, and condescendingly agreed to hold your offices, and, of course, steal your money. If you elect Grant and Colfax the future of this country will be ruin; but if Seymour and Blair are elected, then right and justice will triumph. [Cheers.]

You citizens of Tennessee hold your right to vote by the will of Brownlow. To-day there is not a voter in Fayette county. Brownlow's proclamation set aside the registration. The intimidation of your worthy Sheriff, Mr. Lobb, aroused the ire of the wolf of Tennessee, and before the next election there will not be a voter in the county. Such is tyranny in all ages.

Mr. Etheridge at this point delivered himself to the colored men present, presenting to them the condition of their race in the past, the present, and what would befits condition in the future. The Indian race has almost disappeared from the face of the earth—seeds of decay to his wigwam and would not affiliate with the white race; let the negro stick to his Loyal League and his fate would be the same. Whenever the negro places himself in hostility to the white man he is lost forever. Four millions of negroes cannot hope to control twenty millions of free white men. You tell me to-night that any man who denies me my personal liberty and freedom is my enemy and foe forever. So this is your war cry—banner and motto. Such a shallow and unfed front, make a strong pull altogether, for supremacy in property, and that enterprise which alone can build up a country. Let us encourage all enterprises which will add to our commerce and population, and let those who have the means to do so, help the poor man by and in contributing to them, but that liberality and enterprise with which should actuate every far-seeing, high-minded man. Memphis is our home, and here many of us will stay. It is our interest to discard those feelings of selfishness into which we have drifted, and take a manly stand for the good of the whole, and for a happiness which it will afford us, ten or twenty years hence, when we reflect in what we have given to make Memphis a large and prosperous city, numbering its hundreds of thousands of prosperous and happy people.

I cannot too strongly urge on you, gentlemen, to be prompt in the payment of your dues, and to foster and patronize our local river packets, to the exclusion of all outside boats, as they which build up our trade and add to our prosperity. Let us have no more of those boats our sister cities are doing, to take from us that which of right belongs to us. Many of us remember the time when the Memphis and New packets running to Vicksburg, and forming a semi-weekly line. Now we have none! We request that the large amount of freight which they brought to and carried from our city, and the large number of people who came on them, and brought their cotton and purchased our merchandize, encouraged our hotels, and did many things which added to our welfare. How is it to-day? Nothing! Nothing from our wharf to Vicksburg. Why is this? It is because of the suicidal policy of our own merchants, in refusing to give that pledge to the owners of boats who propose to re-establish a line, if the merchants pledge themselves to give them all their freight for Vicksburg and intermediate points. There is now plenty of freight to keep two boats on the line. They ask no bonus, as is pledged by St. Louis to her Vicksburg line, but only ask a pledge of your freight, at current and reasonable rates. For months past you have been giving your freight to the Vicksburg line of boats, and encouraging them to lay off from one of that which we wish to retain. When, I ask, has one of those boats left an order at Memphis to be free from the usual charges for carrying it to St. Louis? I venture to say, never. If your line of policy is continued, gentlemen, during the coming year, the day is not far distant when you will have no freight to ship to Vicksburg and intermediate points, because the Memphis and Louisville boats will draw all the orders to those cities, and soon thereafter the cotton which you now sell will go where the orders are filled. I ask, if a Cincinnati house could go to St. Louis and pay a hundred tons of freight for points between Memphis and Vicksburg, even at half price? No, I venture to say that one could not get a pound. Why cannot we have the same concert of action in sustaining that which affects our interest? And why do we furnish sticks to break our own heads with?" What I have said, gentlemen, in regard to this line, will apply with equal force to other lines. I exhort you to look to your interest and the interest of our city in this matter before it is too late. I am assured by two steamboat owners, in whom we all have great confidence, that if our merchants will pledge to patronize their line, they will put a de boats, that they will, at an early day, put two boats in the line to Vicksburg and continue the business. This is the promise to grasp that which is so important to our prosperity. So soon as the patronage is sufficient, you may rely on getting fre ghts, at rates which will defy competition, but until then, whether a week or a month you must not let *under-bidding* influences upon in your patronage. If circumstances require it, pay any excess of freight out of your own pockets. It will return to you an hundred fold, as an early day.

The effect of the continuance of wharfboats at our landing, in defeating the establishment of packet lines, a fact which I leave to your better judgment, although my opinions are decided on that point. It is a matter over which we have no control, and our "City Fathers" have no power to remedy the evil for our welfare.

I have assisted, in common with many of you, and have done all I could to encourage the re-establishment of packet lines from this city to Memphis. Of the whole shipments of cotton on that road, ninety-six per cent. came to Memphis, only 4 per cent. going to the other end of the road. The committee, in comparing the tariff of the Memphis and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, had made a great mistake. They had unwittingly got hold of a tariff of the Ohio Road for 1866, and compared it with the Charleston Road's tariff for 1868, thereby doing the Ohio Road an injury. They have lately adopted a tariff as low as the Charleston Road, a fact that the committee was ignorant of. The committee further reported that the Charleston Road made no discrimination against Memphis.

Mr. Stratton said the local tariffs on both roads are still abominably high.

In view of the error, the committee were given further time to report.

Voting for new members being then in order, several names were proposed, and under a suspension of the rules were elected.

Mr. Farris, of the Committee on Manufactures, made a preliminary report, to be followed by others more in detail. This report we are also compelled to defer for want of space, being placed in docks here, repainted, refitted, and in many respects made almost new. It would increase our population, give work to our mechanics, custmers to our merchants, and add to our general thrift and prosperity. I respectfully call your attention, and the especial attention of the respective standing "committees on railroad freights," to the rates of cha ges on local fre ghts. I know the embarrassments under which our railroads have labored, since the war, but they must remember that what affects the trade and interests of Memphis, affects them, not only for the present or next few years, but for many succeeding years, and probably for scores of years. They must also remember that when the trade of the city is inadequate to the support of the merchant he can wind up his business and go elsewhere. Not so with the railroad. It must continue to support its track and remove to a more favorable location, but must continue its business, whether large or small. They have in their power to increase the business over the roads, as well as increase the business of our city, by adopting the lowest rates this can possibly afford. If they fail to make money by sweeping rates, it is not for very long. An increase of business will soon make amends for reduction in rates. A train of cars can better afford to carry a load to a given point at twenty-five cents per hundred than a smaller train, containing a third of the number of cars, can afford to carry at fifty cents per hundred. In local rates we are deeply interested, as a commercial people, and I hope our committees will take the matter in hand and show the railroads that they, as well as our people, will be benefited by a large reduction in freights. If it is not done we may expect purchasers to fill their bills in other cities, where cheaper freights are offered. I am informed that on a particular class of freight from Memphis to Holly Springs the rate is fifty-six cents, when fr ght, of same class, is delivered from Louisville to the same place at fifty cents. The detrimental effects of such things on our commerce is too apparent to need argument. It is *slaughtering* our commerce, ruining our prosperity, and the ultimate prosperity of one of the roads connecting the two places. The building of the Memphis and Holly Springs road will correct that evil. I have no malice against any of our roads, but desire to see them prosper, and it is only a matter of opinion about policy, and what will produce the desired prosperity. As Memphis prospers, so will they prosper, by an increase of freight and passengers over their lines. The Selma road is an enterprise in which we are deeply interested, and no project is in contemplation which has received such universal indorsement by our people, the sayings and writings of some of our pretended friends, to the contrary, notwithstanding. As an evidence of the high interest, I will merely say that since our last meeting, I was called on by Gen. Forrest, who is actively engaged in giving shape to the enterprise, to devise ways and means to raise money to pay the expenses of the survey, which is now under way under the supervision of Major Merriweather. I advanced a note as President of the Chamber, to a few of the most prominent and enterprising citizens asking that they take the matter in hand and raise the money. They promptly applied to our people, and the result was the raising of near twice as much money as was needed for that particular purpose. A previous call had been issued by other parties for a handsome sum as a *donation* to defray the expenses of gentlemen who proposed to canvass for stock subscriptions. That, certainly, don't look like indifference, and he who charges us with it, utters that which the facts do not justify. The annual report of the movements of commerce is now before you, for the last commercial year, is before you, and I presume has been read by many of you. I hope and I believe it will meet with your approval as far as perfect as it could be made, under the circumstances. The gentleman who wrote it, by contract with me, in your behalf, has well and faithfully performed his duty. Mr. W. L. Trask is entitled to the credit of whatever merit it possesses, except the principal statistical tables, which were arranged by our acting Secretary, and to him is due the credit for that part of the work. Although young in years, he has shown an aptness and correctness in the transaction of his business, and a fidelity and industry in forwarding the interests of the Chamber which is highly commendable, and it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the facts.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I appeal to you to sustain the Chamber of Commerce in her efforts to build up our city and increase her commerce. *Unity* of action will accomplish great results. If we are divided in sentiment and purpose, we can hardly expect to reach that fame and importance which belongs to some of our sister cities, and which we can reach if we adopt a liberal spirit in encouraging public enterprise, and aid in the common good of all. The Chamber of Commerce is the point around which we can assemble and devise ways and means for our general welfare. If every member will attend promptly to the calls of the Chamber his cause, solicit and obtain as many of our good merchants, mechanics, and other citizens as possible, as members, we can soon build up an institution of which we will all be proud, and whose influence none can resist.

I had hoped, and expected, that the present meeting would close my connection with the Chamber, as your presiding officer, in accordance with the request made by the nominating committee, at our last meeting. The reasons which induced a reconsideration of that request, I deem it unnecessary to state. Of that the nominating committee can inform you. If it is your pleasure to re elect me, I will do the best I can for the interest of the Chamber and those who are interested in our success. (Applause.)

T. A. NELSON,
President Chamber Commerce.

James Elder, Esq., moved that the address be received, and a copy of it furnished the city papers, and they be requested to publish the same.

Mr. Farrington moved to amend, by adding a vote of thanks to the Chair for the able and impartial manner in which he had always presided.

The amendment was accepted and the motion, as amended, carried.

The acting Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting. There being no objection thereto, they were adopted.

The reports of the Standing Committees being then in order, Mr. M. Mahan, Chairman of the Committee on the Secretaries' Accounts, reported that they had found the same correct. Signed by Capt. F. M. Mahan, John S. Toof, M. M. Brooks and W. W. Schoolfield.

On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Pickett said, before the committee was discharged he would like to know how much balance the books showed in the treasury.

Mr. Mahan answered, sixty-three dollars and fifteen cents ($63 15), when the report was made up at the first of the month.

Mr. Dolson stated that the Chamber owed some small debts, which would have to come out of that.

Mr. W. H. Cherry, of the Committee on Officers, reported in favor of fixing the dues of a regular member at $3 per annum, and of a life member at $5. They recommended the fixing of the Secretary's salary at $2000 per annum. Report received and concurred in.

John D. Stratton Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Delinquent Members, reported as follows: That there are three classes of delinquents—the first are those who have been unsuccessful in business and could not pay their dues. Second, those who have left the city; and third, those who are able to pay and have not done so. As to the two first the committee would recommend that they be quietly dropped from the rolls. The committee did not, at the time, offer resolutions to that effect, but will do so at the third class. The Chair suggested that they be allotted upon more, and then if they did not pay up, the Chamber should take such action as to them might seem best.

The Chair stated that an invitation had been received from the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, inviting this body to appoint delegates to meet them at a Convention to be held in Norfolk, on the 14th of October.

Mr. W. R. Moore offered the following resolution in relation to the above:

Resolved, That in compliance with the polite invitation of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, the President of this Chamber is hereby authorized to appoint as many delegates to that Convention as may seem to him best.

Secondly, That in view of the importance of the Convention, the President of this Chamber is also hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the officers of the railroads between this and Norfolk, as to the propriety of passing delegates over their lines going and returning, free of charge, and the said committee shall do all they can to promote the objects of the Norfolk convention.

Mr. W. B. Farrington was opposed to committing this Chamber of Commerce to any particular seaport, and begged leave to read a letter which he had received on this subject. Leave was given, and Mr. Farrington read a letter, which, from its great length, we are compelled to omit to-day, but will publish to-morrow.

The Chair explained that the action of the Bristol Convention, of which this Norfolk Convention was but an adjournment, did not look to the indorsement or adoption of Norfolk as a seaport city for Memphis, and he was of the opinion the committee ought to be appointed.

Mr. Farrington then said he would not make any further objection. Mr. Moore's resolution was then unanimously passed.

Mr. Stratton announced that the Committee on Delinquents had come to the conclusion to adopt the Chair's recommendation, and so reported. Report received and adopted.

Mr. James Elder, Chairman of the Committee on Preliminary Survey of the Memphis and Selma Railroad, reported that the means for the preliminary survey had been raised and a portion collected. Five hundred dollars ($500) had been paid to Maj. Minor Merriweather, who is now performing the duty. He added that he took pleasure in stating that the citizens had met the collectors with liberality and cheerfulness. The report was received and filed, and adopted.

Mr. J. P. Prescott, acting Chairman of the Committee on Freights, announced that the Ohio Road made no discrimination in reference to Memphis. Of the whole shipments of cotton on that road, ninety-six per cent. came to Memphis, only 4 per cent. going to the other end of the road. The committee, in comparing the tariff of the Memphis and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, had made a great mistake. They had unwittingly got hold of a tariff of the Ohio Road for 1866, and compared it with the Charleston Road's tariff for 1868, thereby doing the Ohio Road an injury. They have lately adopted a tariff as low as the Charleston Road, a fact that the committee was ignorant of. The committee further reported that the Charleston Road made no discrimination against Memphis.

Mr. Stration said the local tariffs on both roads are still abominably high.

In view of the error, the committee were given further time to report.

Voting for new members being then in order, several names were proposed, and under a suspension of the rules were elected.

Mr. Farris, of the Committee on Manufactures, made a preliminary report, to be followed by others more in detail. This report we are also compelled to defer for want of space, being placed in docks here, repainted, refitted, and in many respects made almost new. It would increase our population, give work to our mechanics, custmers to our merchants, and add to our general thrift and prosperity. I respectfully call your attention, and the especial attention of the respective standing "committees on railroad freights," to the rates of cha ges on local fre ghts. I know the embarrassments under which our railroads have labored, since the war, but they must remember that what affects the trade and interests of Memphis, affects them, not only for the present or next few years, but for many succeeding years, and probably for scores of years. They must also remember that when the trade of the city is inadequate to the support of the merchant he can wind up his business and go elsewhere. Not so with the railroad. It must continue to support its track and remove to a more favorable location, but must continue its business, whether large or small. They have in their power to increase the business over the roads, as well as increase the business of our city, by adopting the lowest rates this can possibly afford. If they fail to make money by sweeping rates, it is not for very long. An increase of business will soon make amends for reduction in rates. A train of cars can better afford to carry a load to a given point at twenty-five cents per hundred than a smaller train, containing a third of the number of cars, can afford to carry at fifty cents per hundred. In local rates we are deeply interested, as a commercial people, and I hope our committees will take the matter in hand and show the railroads that they, as well as our people, will be benefited by a large reduction in freights. If it is not done we may expect purchasers to fill their bills in other cities, where cheaper freights are offered. I am informed that on a particular class of freight from Memphis to Holly Springs the rate is fifty-six cents, when fr ght, of same class, is delivered from Louisville to the same place at fifty cents. The detrimental effects of

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting---Address of President Nelson.

Election of Officers.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Memphis, assembled in their Chamber, yesterday evening, at three o'clock, for their annual meeting and election of officers.

The meeting having been called to order by T. A. Nelson, Esq., President, he proceeded to read the following valedictory:

Gentlemen: As this is our annual meeting, it may not be amiss for me to detain you a few minutes while I lay before you the condition of this Chamber, and briefly such matters as present themselves to my mind as affecting the interest of the Chamber and our commercial community. Our association during the past year has had its depressing trials and embarrassments in common with our people, but I am glad to say that it is in a state of prosperous condition, and that it owns no debt which it cannot meet at an early day. Notwithstanding some who were enrolled and were legally members and were honorably bound to pay their dues, declined doing so, assigning as a reason the inaction of the Chamber in doing those things which they thought ought to be done, and to the accomplishment of which they did not even contribute their presence at our meetings, and in many cases caused a failure in having a quorum present, to transact such business as ought to have been attended to. By your order a committee was appointed at our last meeting to revise the list of members, and strike from the roll such as refused to contribute to the support of the Chamber. But, thanks to those members who came forward in our time of greatest distress and relieved our pressing wants and kept us alive. Great praise is due to two of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Samuel M. Gales and Mr. Levi Joy, in this behalf, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to their activity in assisting our Secretary in collecting the dues of members.

It is believed, gentlemen, that the Chamber has passed through her most trying days, and that she is now in the ascendant, and will soon show that vigor and influence which she should possess. I appeal to the members to sustain the Chamber by their presence at all regular or called meetings. Let us have no more of those failures in having a quorum which have so largely contributed to the dissatisfaction of members, and to the want of interest in our association, and which has caused so much mortification to the officers of the Chamber. Bear in mind that your officers cannot make a forward movement in the Chamber without your presence on all proper occasions, and your active co-operation to that end. Let us discard those feelings of *selfishness* which have kept us away from our duty to the Chamber, and each lend a helping hand in sustaining and making useful an institution which is of such vital importance to the last vestige of liberty in our land.

I tell the people of Sh

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. aul6

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		8:00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:15 p.m.

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.

Ticket office, 274 Main street and at Depot.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	6:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m.	
" City time	4:10 p.m.	
Arrive		9:30 a.m.

Ticket offices No. 279 Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter individual bills of any Employee of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts due us. And no bill will be paid unless contracted by our authority.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with certificates authorizing them to collect weekly.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

FOURTEEN arrests in the First District up to midnight last night.

DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 230 Main street, open night and day. New pupils can begin any day in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc.

THE COMMUNICATION of Capt. Will. S. Trask, in answer to "Tattler," has been unavoidably left over. It will certainly appear in our next.

LADIES.—For fashionable millinery goods go to Miss N. English, No. 259 Main street, no stairs. She has just received a large assortment purchased for cash, and sells at the lowest prices. sep29 1w

THE CASE of Dr. J. Buckly Clayton was taken up before Squire Griffith yesterday, and after a patient examination, Dr. Clayton was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

GEN. FORREST and Maj. Sykes addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Grand Junction, on Thursday last, in the interest of the Memphis and Selma railroad. They started for Aberdeen on Friday, where they expected to address a meeting on Saturday.

LOCKE'S.—This popular vender of light literature, keeps constantly on hand all the sensational, religious and literary papers of the day, as well as the magazines, etc. Call on him and select what you want in the way of reading matter.

THE NEW MEMPHIS will rejoice this evening in the gay songs and jolly dances, the comicalities and quips of the Emerson, Allen & Manning Ethiopian Troupe. A splendid card has been made and Memphians may expect a pleasant evening's entertainment. The box office will be open this morning at eleven o'clock.

THE Postmaster General has issued an order that from and after the first day of January next, the registration fee on all letters registered in and addressed to any part of the United States, shall be fifteen cents, instead of twenty cents, as at present, the same to be in all cases fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the letter, and canceled. The present rates will continue until New Year's day.

VERY ELEGANT.—The stock of beautiful millinery goods just opened by Miss N. English at No. 259 Main street—up stairs—not surpassed anywhere for elegance, beauty and style. This lady is celebrated as one of the most fashionable dealers in ladies' head dresses in the South, and the stock now being opened by her fully sustains her reputation in this respect. Call on her, and purchase a "love of a bonnet."

THE LATE GEO. BORROW.—We understand that the British Consul for St. Louis and Indianola has instituted suits against the United States Government for $40,000 in behalf of the heirs of the late Geo. Borrow—they claiming that that was the value of his property, which was illegally and unjustly confiscated by the Government during the war. Friends of Mr. Borrow, needed his services in this city, will rejoice to raise sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the suit. We wish them all success.

MESSRS. CHURCH & CO. have received the last number of the *Globe* edition of Bulwer's novels. This is by far the handsomest edition of popular works that we have seen, both in clearness and beauty of typography, and neatness of binding. They have also received, and we are obliged to them for a copy, of "Ante Bellum"—a sketch of Southern life before the war. This is a pleasantly and chatily written novel, which gives a faithful reflex of that pleasanted and most elegant of societies—domestic life in the South in her halcyon days.

WE REFER our readers with pleasure to the card of our friend, Capt. Ralph Wormeley, late of the firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co. Capt. Wormeley continues the cotton factorage and commission business at No. 316 Front street, and solicits the continuance of the favors which his friends have accorded him for twenty years. He secures all the advantages of London and other produce to him, that he will continue to use his utmost efforts to subserve their interests faithfully, furnishing supplies and making liberal advances on all consignments made to him.

THE alarm of fire which sounded yesterday morning about one o'clock, was caused by the burning of a two story frame house on Wellington street, near the head of Monroe. The house was occupied by a Mrs. Kelly, and a Mr. George Delg and family. The house was badly burned before the engines arrived on the spot, but they soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The furniture of both families was saved. The damage done to the house was about $1500, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company have again reduced local freight and passenger tariffs—a fact which our friends living on the line of that road will appreciate and be duly grateful for. The passenger tariff has been reduced sixteen and two-thirds (16⅔) per cent., or one-sixth, which now makes the fare only five dollars for the whole length of the road. Commutation tickets can be obtained, good for ten trips from Batesville to Memphis, for $24; for twenty trips, $45; and for one hundred trips $177. The cotton tariffs now, from Pope's or Long's creek to Memphis, is $3 per bale; from Batesville or Tate's, $2 75; and from Senatobia, $2 50; and from Como, $2 25. We understand that the road and rolling stock are in splendid condition, and the trains run with extraordinary regularity.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD SCHOOL.—The school advertised by Professor Brown, to open on Monday next on Linden street, will afford uncommon advantages for the attainment of a refined and liberal scholarship. This is attested by Prof. Brown's antecedents and testimonials, and by the unanimous voice of his friends in this city, among whom are a large number of the graduates of the University of North Carolina, who were his pupils formerly in that institution. Hereafter there will be no necessity for the gentlemen of Memphis to send their sons abroad for the sake of superior academical instruction, since it can be supplied by an experienced and skilful preceptor at home. Nothing is more desirable for Memphis than the establishment of such schools in her midst, and therefore we expect to see Prof. Brown's location here encouraged by a prompt and liberal patronage on the part of the public.

OFFICIAL REPORT of Patents issued by the United States Patent Office to the South, as furnished us by Jas. A. Cameron & Co., Inventors Exchange, Memphis, Tenn., for the week ending September 15, 1868: No. 82,118, Brick Machine, to Daniel Hess, Maudville, Ky.; 82,131, Hemp Breaker, to John Kaye, Louisville, Ky.; 82,158, Smoke stack, to Theodore P. Peck, Savannah, Ga.; 82,161, Apparatus for impregnating cane juice and other liquids with sulphuric acid gas, to Evans Skelly, Plaquemine, La.; 82,172, Jointing and Fitting Hoof Hooks, to P. Stanley, Austin, Texas; 82,178, Cotton Press, to W. H. Tappy and W. L. Landen, Petersburg, Va.; 82,199, Railway Safety Attachment, to H. S. Blood, Jefferson, La; 82,203, Hog Cholera Medicine, to A. J. Carver and E. P. Horn, Greenkill, Texas; 82,215, Churn, to Henry Shore, Red Fair Mills, Va.; 82,262, Vapor Burner, to C. Wentergrast, Mobile, Ala.; 82,262, Water Elevator, to C. P. Woodruff, Newbern, Tenn.

TERRIBLE CRIME!

Gen. T. C. Hindman Assassinated in the Bosom of his Family.

Radical Demons at their Bloody Work in Arkansas.

The city was startled yesterday by a rumor, at first vague and undefined, but which soon assumed all sorts of shapes, some of them tangible enough and bearing the impress of truth, that Gen. T. C. Hindman had been assassinated at or near Helena, Ark. Early in the afternoon it was currently reported that the deed had been done by a man named Robertson, who was a passenger on the steamer Shreve, and that he had been arrested and sent back to Helena by the police of this city. The fact that Col. Beaumont did cause the arrest of a man by that name, on the Shreve, and send him down the river in charge of an officer, gave some color to the rumor, but on closer investigation it turned out that Robertson was arrested on a totally different charge.

From a private telegram to a relative of Gen. Hindman's family, who is in this city, which we are kindly permitted to use, we learn the following facts, which can be relied on as correct, in relation to the affair:

Shortly after tea, while the General was sitting with the family in the supper room, a shot was fired through the window from without, and he fell riddled with slugs and balls, two of which passed through his breast. He was immediately attended upon, but survived only eight hours after receiving the wound, dying about four o'clock yesterday morning. The shot and the outcries of the General's family brought neighbors to the spot immediately, but though every exertion was made, up to the date of the dispatch (yesterday evening) the murderer had not been caught. A hallinch rope and a short shrift will certainly be his portion if he is captured within the next few days.

From information that we have received otherwise, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the deed was the work of the hellish Loyal League. General Hindman has been, since the close of the war, an ardent supporter of the Democratic cause, and a bitter foe and denouncer of Radicals and Radicalism. They have sought in a thousand and one different ways to destroy his influence, but to no purpose—he was too powerful for them. Therefore they have resorted to the assassin's knife, and have murdered him in cold blood.

Gen. Hindman has been a resident of Arkansas for many years, and has been a prominent and influential citizen. He was a member of the Secession Convention of that State, and was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. He was a gallant officer, and fought bravely and well during the war. He was a member of the Legislature of Arkansas, and was elected to the Senate of the United States, but was refused admission by the Radical majority. He was a man of great energy of character, and was a leading spirit in the Democratic party of Arkansas. He was a man of the highest social qualities, and was universally beloved by his friends and acquaintances. He was a man of the highest honor, and was incapable of a mean act. He was a man of the highest courage, and was incapable of fear. He was a man of the highest intellectual attainments, and was a ripe scholar. He was a man of the highest moral character, and was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. He was a man of the highest domestic virtues, and was a kind husband and father. He was a man of the highest public virtues, and was a true patriot. He was a man of the highest Christian virtues, and was a sincere Christian. He was a man of the highest manly virtues, and was a true gentleman. He was a man of the highest heroic virtues, and was a brave soldier. He was a man of the highest civic virtues, and was a good citizen. He was a man of the highest political virtues, and was a true statesman. He was a man of the highest literary virtues, and was a fine writer. He was a man of the highest oratorical virtues, and was a powerful speaker. He was a man of the highest poetical virtues, and was a true poet. He was a man of the highest musical virtues, and was a fine musician. He was a man of the highest artistic virtues, and was a true artist. He was a man of the highest scientific virtues, and was a true scientist. He was a man of the highest philosophical virtues, and was a true philosopher. He was a man of the highest religious virtues, and was a true Christian. He was a man of the highest moral virtues, and was a true gentleman. He was a man of the highest intellectual virtues, and was a true scholar. He was a man of the highest social virtues, and was a true friend. He was a man of the highest domestic virtues, and was a true husband and father. He was a man of the highest public virtues, and was a true patriot. He was a man of the highest Christian virtues, and was a sincere Christian. He was a man of the highest manly virtues, and was a true gentleman. He was a man of the highest heroic virtues, and was a brave soldier. He was a man of the highest civic virtues, and was a good citizen. He was a man of the highest political virtues, and was a true statesman. He was a man of the highest literary virtues, and was a fine writer. He was a man of the highest oratorical virtues, and was a powerful speaker. He was a man of the highest poetical virtues, and was a true poet. He was a man of the highest musical virtues, and was a fine musician. He was a man of the highest artistic virtues, and was a true artist. He was a man of the highest scientific virtues, and was a true scientist. He was a man of the highest philosophical virtues, and was a true philosopher. He was a man of the highest religious virtues, and was a true Christian.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Immense Assemblage of the Democracy at Greenlaw Opera House.

Three Thousand Persons Present---Eloquent Address.

Perhaps never before in the most hotly contested campaigns or political struggles have the people moved in such masses or collected in such vast assemblages as they have done throughout the length and breadth of the land in this Presidential contest. When in former times political gatherings were counted by tens or hundreds, they now are enumerated by thousands. We have remarked this fact before, and were prepared on going to the Greenlaw last night to hear Tennessee's champion orator, to greet a large assemblage, but we must confess that we were astonished and almost awed by the vastness of the multitude that had thronged thither, occupying and crowding almost to suffocation every inch of space in that magnificent building from pit to dome, and numbering not less than three thousand persons, a large portion of whom were ladies.

The assemblage becoming impatient, Orville Yerger, Esq., appeared upon the stage and stated to the impatient multitude that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge would appear in a few minutes, which information was greeted by cheers, lasting several minutes. In a short time Judge P. T. Scruggs appeared at the head of a deputation of citizens and introduced to the immense audience that distinguished statesman, the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.

Mr. Etheridge's appearance on the platform was greeted with a storm of applause that lasted for several minutes. He said: Fellow citizens of Memphis for the kind greeting with which he was received. It was ever a pleasure to him to appear before a Memphis audience—a pleasure that he regretted he could not enjoy oftener. He was glad to see so many among us to preach the doctrine of unconditional Union—a faith, ridiculous, as the Tennessee Radicals and Wolff were in war enemies, in death friends:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead;"

and no ray the era of peace come to us.

The eloquent speaker closed his remarks at at this point amid the greatest applause from the assembled multitude. In the above we present but a brief outline of the delivered speech.

THE COURTS.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—Met on yesterday and adjourned on motion of T. W. Brown, Esq., out of respect to the memory of the late J. C. Humphreys, who was a member of this bar, and for many years prior to the war, the Judge of this Court.

After the adjournment of court, a meeting of the members of the bar was held, at which Judge Humphreys and Henry G. Ingle from us the action to be taken in reference to the death of Judge Humphreys. The meeting adjourned over to Monday next for further action.

To-day the grand and petit juries will be empanneled for the present 8-september term, when it is hoped the full attendance of the bar and jury will be made after empanneling the juries, and judgments be granted where no defense is made.

Forty cases will be set daily for trial and published in the papers.

The State docket will be called on the second Monday of the term.

Motion days: The first, third and fifth Thursdays of the term.

On the first motion day, garnishees will have to answer.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The following business was transacted yesterday:

Blair vs Stewart, reinstated on docket.
Ackerman vs Wiegand et al, judgment for plaintiff, $227 50.
Low vs Zingheim, judgment for plaintiff, $214 60.
German National Bank vs Andrews, judgment for plaintiff, $600.

The jury in the case of Briggs et al vs Groves failed to agree, and were discharged until this morning.

The calendar of cases set for trial on yesterday, remaining undisposed of, will be called for trial to-day, with the following additional cases, which will be taken up in order as they appear on the docket:

422 Kelly vs Wright.
786 Smith vs Crenshaw.
795 Eshman vs Blum.
1008 Miller vs Tipping et al.
1250 Lewis vs Webb et al.

Court adjourned on yesterday, on motion of Judge P. T. Scruggs, out of respect to the memory of the late Judge J. C. Humphreys, for many years a member of the bar.

PERSONAL.

The following "Railroad men" are in the city, stopping at the Overton, the guests of Mr. Robbins: Capt. N. E. Scott, of the Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad; Capt. W. A. Bates, Atlantic and Great Western Broad-guage Railroad; Gen. Chas. F. Ainsore, General Agent of the Jefferson Railroad, and J. B. Holmes, Esq., General Southern Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

J. M. Goodbar, Esq., of the boot and shoe house of Goodbar & Gilliland left for the Eastern markets yesterday to duplicate the large stock which he only a few weeks ago brought from those markets.

The junior partner of the liquor house of McLefresh & Boughner, returned yesterday from a business trip to the North. Mr. Boughner has laid in a large stock during his absence.

Col. J. A. Signiago, of the Grenada *Sentinel*, is also on a flying trip to town. He is ghheaded, he is at the Overton, as usual.

J. A. Miller, Esq., of the Friar's Point *Coahomian*, is in the city, and will remain here a few days.

Look for Cheap Table!---Great bargains in Dress Goods and House Furnishing Goods. Our stock must be closed out this season. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street.

THE LUCAS HAT—something elegant—at Francisco & Wiggin's, 307 Main street. 27 3t

THE PEWS in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, will be rented from the first of October, for one year, Persons wanting pews will apply at the DeSoto Bank, or to G. W. Jones & Co., 257 Main street. 27 3t

Best Prints, 12 1-2 cents; good 4-4 Brown Domestics, 13 1-2 cents; best yard wide Brown Domestics, 18 cents. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay Building. This stock must be closed out.

C. DOHERTY'S grand opening, October 1st. 27 1w

THE celebrated Dunlap Silk Hat, at Francisco & Wiggin's, 307 Main street. 27 3t

THE latest and finest hats, at Francisco & Wiggin's, hatters, 307 Main street. 3t

C. DOHERTY'S grand opening, October 1st. 27 1w

A GOOD hat can be bought at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, for $1 25.

C. DOHERTY'S grand opening, October 1st. 27 1w

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting---Address of President Nelson.

Election of Officers.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Memphis, assembled in their Chamber, yesterday evening, at three o'clock, for their annual meeting and election of officers.

The meeting having been called to order by T. A. Nelson, Esq., President, he proceeded to read the following valedictory:

Gentlemen: As this is our annual meeting, it may not be amiss for me to detain you a few minutes while I lay before you the condition of affairs, as they have come under my notice in the discharge of the duties of the office to which you honored me a year ago. I do this with the more pleasure as I feel that the year now closing has been one of unusual prosperity, and that enterprise which alone can build up a city, has been encouraged all enterprises which will add to our commerce and population, and let those who have the means to do so, not show a miserly hand in contributing to them, but liberally and cheerfully aid them by other parties in the city. Committee of Appeals, Wm. R. Moore, Napoleon Hill, D. H. Townsend, W. B. Greenlaw, James Elder, John Johnson, John P. Treezvant; Treasurer, W. W. Schoolfield.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

A Citizen of Pine Bluff Arrested on a Requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania---Proceedings in the Case.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter Judge.* The petition of habeas corpus of Isaac Altschule was heard, but not decided on yesterday.

The petitioner alledged that he was a citizen of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and on the 27th day of Sept., 1868, was seized whilst in attendance at church, and hurried on board a boat by one W. A. Smith, and carried to Memphis, and that he was then in custody of said Smith, at No. 274 Front street, at the office of Busby & Hatchet, and that the said Smith avows his intention to remove him beyond the limits of the State of Tennessee. The petitioner prays that the cause of his restraint may be inquired into, etc.

The petitioner, Altschule, was brought out on writ of habeas corpus, the defendant, Smith, making the following return:

Henry L. Smith, for returns to writ of habeas corpus, says that he has charge of the prisoner, Isaac Altschule, and hold him in custody by virtue of the authority of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, said charge and custody having been obtained by requisition of said Governor on the Governor of the State of Arkansas; that said Isaac Altschule be returned to the State of Pennsylvania, from which State the said Isaac Altschule is a fugitive from justice and from the courts of which State he is now under indictment for obtaining goods under false pretenses, and for further answer says that he is now en route to said State of Pennsylvania; that the said Altschule be tried for said offense under the laws and in the State wherein the offense was committed; and prays further, that the authority herein exhibited be considered as accompanying this return. That he, the said Henry L. Smith, received the said Isaac Altschule from the lawful Sheriff of the county of Jefferson, in the State of Arkansas, and that said Sheriff arrested said Altschule by virtue of the warrants of the Governor of the State of Arkansas, obtained from said Governor of Arkansas, by virtue of a regular requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, which said requisition was accompanied by a true copy of the indictment under seal of the said Court of the State of Pennsylvania, all of which were delivered to and left with said Sheriff of the State of Arkansas and said Governor of Arkansas.

HENRY L. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to.

R. S. CAPERS, D. C.

September 28, 1868.

The petitioner by his attorneys, Messrs. Randolph and Hammond, filed a summon to the return of the said Henry L. Smith as follows:

Before Hon. Wm. Hunter, Judge, in the matter of Isaac Altschule on petition for Habeas Corpus.

The petitioner for answer to the return of the said Henry L. Smith, says the same is not sufficient in law, and that the imprisonment and detention of the said petitioner, and he therefore demands that because.

The requisition of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania is insufficient to authorize the arrest and detention of your petitioner, or at least for anything that appears in the return it was not said is not sufficient for any such purpose.

2. The warrant of the Governor of Pennsylvania from which it appears it was issued, is not accompanied. Particulars will be found in our local columns.

The W. B. Arthur and Continental are on the ways at St. Louis.

The Liberty, Capt. Jim Rice, leaves to-day for White river. She is the regular United States mail packet, makes all way landings, connects with the Little Rock train, goes through on time, and is one of the best packets in the fleet. Mitt Harry and Charley Sharpe are clerks.

The Magenta, Capt. Hicks, will pass down tomorrow evening for New Orleans. She is the regular Wednesday packet.

The Rainbow, Capt. Shepherd, has withdrawn her card and will not enter the Memphis trade this season. So we go.

The Eagle, Capt. Hall, Captain, will get away from St. Louis and backs out again to-day on her return. She is an elegant and fashionable passenger packet and is very popular under her present officers. Mr. White is her chief clerk and he is a superior one in the river as a competent secretary.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, September 28.—The river rose eight inches to day. Up—Julia at 8 p.m., Mary Forsythe at 8 a.m., Clifton at 8 a.m. Down—Shark at 6 p.m., McGill at 7 p.m.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—The river is rising fast, with thirteen feet on the falls. The weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—There is seven feet hence to Cairo.

MEMPHIS, September 28.—Weather clear and pleasant. The river still tends upward, but is ascending so very slowly that it is hardly discernable. The Arkansas is rising rapidly, as is also White river and all the small streams of northwestern Arkansas. The stage of the Ohio will be found in our telegraphic dispatches in this column.

Arrivals.

Steamer Lexington, St. Louis.
" Luminary, "
" City of Cairo "
" Lizzie Gill "
" Sam. Hale, Cincinnati.
" Trade Palace, Louisville.
" Liberty, White river.
" H. M. Shreve, Vicksburg.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.

Departures.

Steamer Lexington, New Orleans.
" Lizzie Gill, "
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" Trade Palace, "
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" H. M. Shreve, "
" Ozark, Arkansas river.

In Port.

Des Arc, Liberty, City of Cairo, Mollie Hambleton, Sam. Hale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large number of boats arrived since our last, and our levee presented quite an animated appearance

After the Shreve passed up yesterday, a tug started out in pursuit of her, saving on board several officers of the police force. They overhauled the Shreve in the bend above and arrested a man by the name of Robinson, who is accused of murdering General Hindman, at Helena, on Sunday evening last.

The steerboat Trade Palace passed down yesterday. She gave Memphis a wide berth, not today for lack of freight on of wharfage.

The Des Arc, Capt. John Elliott, with Jo Elliott and Matt Glass in the office, will back out to-day for Jacksonport and all way landings on White river. The Des Arc is the regular independent packet.

The W. A. Caldwell will begin to leave for Little Rock on Thursday next.

The Liberty, Des Arc and Mollie Hambleton all brought cotton.

A gentleman visiting from Jefferson county, Ark., says that the late rains have injured the cotton crop fully one-third.

White river planters report good prospects. At a meeting held on the Independence, last week, the question of crops was discussed, and it was concluded that no very serious damage was done to the crops.

W. A. Conklin, Esq., river editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, passed down yesterday on the Luminary.

Capt. Dick Mason was in town yesterday.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, some matter of interest to river men was discussed. Particulars will be found in our local columns.

THE LATE JUDGE J. C. HUMPHREYS.

Meeting of the Bar of Memphis---Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the Memphis bar, called in respect for the memory of the late Judge John C. Humphreys, Judge Henry G. Smith was called to the chair, and J. A. Anderson appointed Secretary.

On motion, Judge Archibald Wright, Judge P. T. Scruggs and Messrs. R. S. Parham, J. A. Anderson and J. M. Gregory were appointed a committee of five to draft suitable resolutions in memory of the deceased. Judge George W. Reeves was, upon motion, added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the Circuit Courtroom on Monday, the 5th of October, at 9 o'clock a.m.

H. G. SMITH, Chm'n.
J. A. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

COTTON---COMMISSION

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
208 Front Street.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

S. M. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS

NELSON & TITUS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 4, 1868.

On retiring from active business, I respectfully call attention to the above card, which contains the names of my own and my old partner's son, and solicit for them the patronage of my old customers and friends. I can always be found at their office, where I will be pleased to meet my old friends.

se5 2m F. TITUS.

M. C. PEARCE, B. J. LAMBERT,
Late of Pearce, Park & Co. Indian Bay, Ark.
L. B. SUGGS, late of Pearce, Park & Co.

PEARCE, LAMBERT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And Commission Merchants,
226 FRONT ST., UP-STAIRS, MEMPHIS, Tenn. Strict attention given to the sale of Cotton and other Produce. Consignments insured under our open policy, unless otherwise ordered. Liberal advances made on consignments. au18 6m

M. J. ROSSEL. W. C. C. FOSTER

ROSSEL & FOSTER,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 320 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ We will make liberal advances on all Cotton consigned to us for sale in this market. And when parties wish us to ship their Cotton to New York or New Orleans, we will advance, say two-thirds to three-fourths its value. This will enable merchants and planters to hold over such depression as we had last season, and realize the full worth of their Cotton.

All Cotton shipped to us and in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. sep15 3m

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York
—AND ALL—
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES
—IS BY THE—
Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.
Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains
RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	6:30 p.m.	12:05 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:30 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:35 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	3:40 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

6th Train connects for Nashville.

The 5:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 277½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep19

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.
Open to Madison
and
Overland Route to Little Rock.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run daily as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 5 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 7 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Trains at Madison connect with the Stage Line between Madison and Devall's Bluff.

Passengers leaving Memphis at 7:30 a.m. arrive in Little Rock at 5 p.m. next day.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freight for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

☞ Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

STILL LOWER REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Shortest Line, Quick Time, Lowest Rates
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.
MARK YOUR GOODS
—VIA—
Virginia and Tennessee Air Line

Rates via NORFOLK have been greatly reduced, and are as follows:

TO MEMPHIS, PER 100 POUNDS.

From	1st Class.	2d Class	3d Class.	4th Class.
New York	$1 63	$1 50	$1 30	.90
Boston	1 63	1 50	1 30	.90
Philadelphia	1 90	1 75	1 35	.90
Baltimore	1 54	1 40	1 20	.85

All Rail rates from New York to Memphis have this day been reduced to following figures:

First Class, per 100 lbs. $2 15
Second Class, per 100 lbs. 1 85
Third Class, per 100 lbs. 1 75
Fourth Class, per 100 lbs. 1 25

This route having the SHORTEST LINE, is determined to transport Freights TO and FROM Memphis at as low rates, or lower, than any other line.

CLAIMS for LOSS and DAMAGE promptly adjusted.

For Bills of Lading or information, call on C. S. SAWYERS, 278 Main street, or A. D. LOWE Agent at Depot.

W. J. ROSS,
Gen'l Sup't M. and C. Railroad.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, Gen'l Fr't Ag't. sep9

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company,
Tri-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers COMMERCIAL, LIBERTY, No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Tri-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Thursday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in Arkansas. Returning, will leave Devall's Bluff every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of the train from Little Rock.

Commercial, Capt. John Edson, leaves Memphis Thursday, at 5 o'clock p.m.; Liberty, No. 2, Capt. James Rice, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.; Mayflower, Capt. Wm. J. Ashford, Saturday 5 o'clock p.m. C. O. D. bills will be taken for re-spondent when the goods are delivered, without any charge being made for collection.

The steamer F. W. Brooks will run in connection with this packet between Devall's Bluff and Des Arc, making Semi-Weekly trips.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past three years, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

JOHN R. DAVIS,
Sup't M. and W. R. Pckt. Co.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents.
No. 256 Front Row.

Regular New Orleans Low Pressure Wednesday Packet

RICHMOND.....J. Stut Neal, Master.

THIS splendid steamer leaves Memphis on WEDNESDAY, September 30th, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY thereafter during the season.

au31 tf LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

Regular Cincinnati Packet—Dean Line.
SAM. J. HALE.....Walker master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above
WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
sep29 2t No. 13 Jefferson street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
CITY OF ALTON.....Wm. Thompson master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 5 p.m.
sep29 1t FLEM. CALVERT, sup't.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
LIBERTY No. 2.....James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & SHARPE Agents,
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. No. 256 Front Row. sep27 3t

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
LIBERTY NO. 2.....James Rice master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
sep27 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all way Landings.
DES ARC.....Elliott master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
No. 5 Jefferson street.
Dave Hukill, Passenger Agent. sep28 1t

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet.
MAGENTA.....Hicks Master.
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on
WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
sep27 4t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all way Landings.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. R. Bowman Master
Sam. C. Paine, Shell and Clark, Clerks.
Will leave Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 tf Star Wharfboat foot Jefferson st.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS.

CAPITAL, : : : : : $300,000

OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OFFICERS:

C. P. NORRIS.....President.
J. J. MURPHY.....Vice-President.
J. R. STEBBINS.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

F. S. DAVIS, J. W. JEFFERSON,
J. J. MURPHY, L. M. WOLCOTT

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, September 28, 1868.

Exchange is ouering more liberally and rates are tending downwards. Eastern bills are taken at ¼c off to par, and selling at ¼@⅜c premium. New Orleans sight is steady at par buying for small amounts. Selling at ¼c premium. Our banks are again doing a little in the way of discounting on short time for our merchants, and if the weather remains favorable, we think that all our business men in good standing will get what accommodation they may need without the trouble attending such favors earlier in the season.

Gold has been tending downwards during the week—falling to 141¾c on Friday last, going up again to 142¼c, and closing to-day at 141¾c. We have only small sales to report. The closing buying rates were 139@140c. Selling at 140¾@141c.

Six hundred dollars past due city coupons were taken to-day at 75c by a dealer.

Bonds and stocks have been very quiet during the week. The demand has not been active for any kind of railroad or other securities, though buyers could be found for any lots which were offered at less than the regular rates as quoted by us for some weeks back. A lot consisting of $7,000 Memphis and Ohio 5d morigage bonds was taken to-day at 35c. City bonds are inquired for at about 49c, though no sellers can be found at less than 50c. If the city would cease to issue bonds to throw upon the market as they are doing daily, and require those who are in arrears to come forward and pay their indebtedness we feel assured that our bonds would advance. There seems to be no hope, however, that our city officers will do what the law requires of them in this matter, but will go on collecting from those who are willing and anxious to pay their taxes and permit those who have been delinquent for years to enjoy the benefits thereby scorning.

City Scrip is somewhat unsettled. Some dealers anticipate a rapid decline and refuse to buy, while others are confident that Scrip will remain at about present rates. Dealers buy at 72@73c. Selling at 75@78c as to amount.

School Scrip is steady at 80@82c buying. Selling at 85@86c. We learn that there is not over $5000 or $6000 of this Scrip afloat. Some $10,000 of it was hypothecated some months ago to raise funds, but that amount still remains locked up. Creditors of our School Board who are anxious to collect their claims can at any time receive Scrip at par for the amount of their bills.

County Warrants are firm and are likely to remain so until Barbour Lewis returns. When this calamity befalls our people it is supposed that a new issue will be required to meet the incidental traveling expenses of the Mogul of the County Commissioners, and prices will again give away. Small warrants are firm at 56@58c buying. Selling at 60c. Large ones are taken at 55@56c. Selling at 58c.

Police Scrip is in demand at 80@82c buying. Selling at 85c.

We are indebted to the monthly report just received of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, for the following table (with comments thereon) showing the total value of the import entries and the re-exports, and the resulting net imports of the United States during the fiscal years 1860 to 1868, inclusive; specie and bullion included.

Years.	Imp't entries.	Re exp'ts.	Net imp'ts.
1860	$362,166,254	$29,915,052	$335,238,237
1861	252,759,397	20,643,417	232,083,980
1862	345,446,939	14 145,973	251,300 966
1863	252,759,9 0	22,406,33	229,513,088
1864	329,965,134	13,694,317	316,980,817
1865	248,255,657	26,110,773	222 144,879
1866	445,51',158	13,866,444	431,6 5,715
1867	411,733,309	20,106,820	391,626 489
1868	357,550,737	21,83 ,470	348,7 7,256

The import trade, which amounted in 1860 to $335,283,222, fell from that amount, with one exception each successive year, to $222,444,879 in 1865. By the termination of the fiscal year o '64-'5 the war closed, and during the following year the imports rose to $461,645,714, the highest amount which they ever attained in this country. Since 1866, however, they have gradually fallen, and, as the incoming monthly returns prove, are falling still. If this downward movement continues, and there is as yet no indication to the contrary, the net imports during the fiscal year 1869 will not amount to over $275,000,000 and the re-elpts from customs to not over $150,000,000, of which aoout 121,000,000 are required to pay the coin interest on the public debt. The following table shows the receipts from customs each year since 1860:

1860	$53,187,511 87
1861	39,582,125 64
1862	49,056,397 62
1863	69,059,642 40
1864	102,716,121 86
1865	84 9 8,269 60
1866	179,043,651 58
1867	178,417,810 83
1868	101,464,189 56

It is noticed that on articles of food such as tea, coffee and sugar, the entries the past fiscal year are larger than in previous years, the falling off being mainly in textile fabrics, hardware, cutlery and iron goods.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market at the opening this week was easy with Uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10¾d. Uplands declined to 10d, and were dull until Friday, when they closed firm at 10⅝d. On Saturday evening the market closed firmer, and to-day at noon, which was the last dispatch received, there was no change in quotations, but it was again firmer. Sales, 15,000 bales. The New York market was generally dull and nominal, with Uplands varying from 25¾@26¼c. The last dispatch received to-day quoted the market firm, owing to very light stock; Low Middling, 24½; Uplands, 25¾c; Orleans, 26c; Good Middling, 27¼c. Our market has been moderately active considering the small stock, and prices have been better than in New Orleans, in fact, any market this side of New York. This will be the case during this season as it was last. All coming in is sold upon arrival. Among the sales to-day were 4 bales Low Ordinary, 18c; 1 do. Good Ordinary, 20¼c; 6 do. Good Ordinary, 21¼c; 2 ds. Good Ordinary, 21½c; 1 do. Good Ordinary, 21c; 2 do. Good Ordinary, 21c; 6 do. Low Middling, 22c; 15 do. Low Middling, 22c; 55 do. Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 22@22½c; 3 do. Low Middling, 21c; 8 do. Low Middling, 22c; 60 do. Low Middling, 22¼c; 2 do. Low Middling, 21½c; 2 do. Low Middling, 23c; 1 do. Low Middling, 21½c; 1 do. Low Middling, 22c; 1 do. Middling, 22¼@23c; 20 do. Middling, 22¼c; 5 do. Middling, 22½c; 1 do. Middling, 23c; 2 do. Middling, 23c. The market closed firm, with a tendency to better rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, September 28, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	406	
Received previously	1534	2000
		2047
Exported to-day	45	
Exported previously	1195	1240
Stock on hand to-day, 6 p.m		807
Week's receipts		11 8
" exports		1021

The stock in Liverpool on Friday evening last was 422,000 bales—of which 125,000 was American. Stock afloat at same date, 645,000—of which 300 was American. Stock in New York on Saturday evening 6000 bales. Weeks' receipts at that port, 350 bales. Receipts for the week at all United States ports, 30,000 bales.

TRADE.

The general trade of our city, for the week has been quite active, though nothing like what it would have been had we enjoyed fair weather. Many orders went unfilled while the wet weather lasted which are now being forwarded as rapidly as possible. We have some changes in prices to note for the week, and very fair stocks of plantation supplies on hand, but there is nothing in excess of the demand. Planters from North Mississippi, and from along the White and Arkansas rivers are in town and are buying quite liberally, and by the issue of our next weekly edition we expect to chronicle more of like and busile than it has been our pleasure to do for very many months.

The jobbing trade in dry goods has been fair since our last, although in this as in other branches of trade the rain caused some falling off in the number of buyers from the interior. Very many country merchants who in former years went to New York to lay in their stocks have this season concluded that it was better to buy lightly and nearer home. They have thereby the advantage of any decline in prices and run no risk of being overstocked—a calamity which has befallen very many Southern buyers during the last three years. Every buyer who has visited this market has learned that unlimited orders can be filled here at better rates when freights are taken into consideration, than can be obtained in New York. This, with the advantage before alluded to of ordering just as their requirements demand, has caused a very large increase in our jobbing business this season.

We have a very decided improvement to note in the boot and shoe trade during the week. Stocks have been very much reduced during the week, and the demand would have been even better had it not been for the wet weather which prevailed. Duplicate orders have been forwarded to the manufacturers by some, if not all, of our wholesale houses, but with no hope of having them filled at as favorable prices as present stocks were bought at, as nearly all kinds of wear have advanced at the East. Prices here are very firm at our quotations which are very nearly the same as those given last week.

Men's U. B. Kip Brogans	$1 40@1 75
" " Split "	1 15@1 65
" L. & B. Kip "	1 50@2 00
" Buff Balmorals	2 00@2 50
" Calf "	2 25@3 50
" Calf Congress Gaiters	2 25@3 50
" Buff "	2 00@3 00
Men's Kip D. S. Boots	3 50@5 00
" Calf D. S. Pegged Boots	4 00@5 50
" Sewed "	4 50@8 00
Boys' Kip Brogans	1 00@1 60
" Split "	85@1 10
Youths' Kip Brogans	1 10@1 25
Children's Kip Brogans	50@ 85
Boys' Split Boots	1 50@2 25
" Kip "	2 50@3 00
Children's Boots	1 00@1 25
Women's Pegged Split Boots	1 00@1 40
Women's Calf Balmorals	1 60@2 00
Misses' Split Balmorals	1 00@1 25
Misses' Buff Balmorals	1 10@1 50
Misses' Calf Pegged Balmorals	1 87@1 75
Misses' Goat "	1 25@2 00
Children's Fancy Sewed Balmorals	90@1 25
Child's Pegged Split Buff & Calf Bal's	75@1 00
Ladies' Sewed Kid Balmorals	1 75@3 00
" " Goat "	1 75@2 50
" " Calf "	2 00@3 50
" " Buff "	1 50@2 25

The correspondence of the Agricultural Department of the Government for August and September gives very conflicting accounts of the wheat crop. It may be stated, however that the average yield per acre of the whole country is scarcely equal to that of 1867, but the increased area sown will secure an aggregate somewhat larger than the product of that year.

Indian corn is generally reported in fine condition, and in most sections is so rapidly maturing as to be in little danger from frost. In portions of the West, especially so in parts of Kansas and Nebraska, the drought and the grasshoppers have materially injured the crop; but the season since June has been generally favorable, and, with the unprecedented increase in the area planted—3,000,000 of acres, or about nine per cent.—there must be an immense aggregate yield of this great staple.

Hay shows an increased product in all the Northern States, except Illinois which reports a decline of two per cent; Wisconsin, ten per cent; and Kansas, thirty one per cent; and in each of the Southern States, save South Carolina, where the decline is twelve per cent; Florida, ten per cent, and Alabama, one per cent. In none of the States the increase is quite large. While the quantity is greatly increased, the value is also largely enhanced by the superior quality of the crop, being harvested in excellent condition.

The oat crop has not fully redeemed the promise before harvest, and in several States is reported considerably below an average yield, but with the increased acreage will probably bring the crop up to a full yield, as compared with an average crop.

Rye and barley show no material changes from previous reports, the crops having been well harvested, with few complaints of bad condition.

A slight increase in acreage of buckwheat with promise of fair product.

Potatoes are not so promising as appeared at the date of previous report, considerable damage having been done the crops by depredations of the potato bug, which has appeared in various parts of the West in immense numbers.

Tobacco promises about an average yield in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama, Iowa, West Austin and Indiana; in Michigan, Virginia North Carolina and Arkansas, nine-tenths of an average; New York, 95; Maryland, 77; Georgia, 91; Tennessee, 97; Missouri and Illinois, 86; Ohio, 95.

BAGGING—Good stock and prices firm. Todd's, 17@18½c; Kentucky, full weight, 23½@25c; India, 26@27c.

BRAN—None on levee. Held at mills and in store at $25@25. Selling at $1 40@1 50 per 100 pounds at retail.

BUTTER—Stock light. Extra choice, 43@45c. Good Western, 38@40c. Inferior, 30c.

BACON—Prices weak and declining until Saturday, when they became firmer, and today we quote an active inquiry for clear sides at improved prices. We quote at 16½c in round lots, and 17c jobbing. Shoulders are dull at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Stock increasing and demand is also improving. W. R., 18½@19c; Factory, 19½@20c. No E. D. in market.

CORN—Stock very light—40 sacks on levee at 90c, and 70 sacks at 95c were the only sales to-day, and comprised the only receipts. Held at $1 05 in store.

CORN MEAL—Stock light and prices firm Fresh at mills, $4 50. Kiln dried, $4 50@4 75.

CATTLE—Market poorly supplied. Choice Western, 6@7c; No. 2, 5@5c; inferior and Texas, 1½@2½c.

CHICKENS—Few in market. Young, $4 50@5. Old, $3@5 25.

EGGS—Fair demand and supply light; 25c in large and 27c in small packages.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 7@8c; Dried peaches, 10@11c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $8@9 50; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11 00@13.

HAY—A fair boat with some 750 bales arrived yesterday, and choice timothy sells on landing at $32. From store, $34@5.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 17½@18c; city do., 19½@20c; plain canvassed, 17@17½c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

IRON TIES—Good demand. Held at 6½@6¾c as to style of tie.

LARD—Prices unchanged. Kegs, 20@20½c; tierces, 19@ 9½c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $1 50@2. Eureka, $2 @2 25.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@70; $1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75@$1 25.

MESS PORK—Stock fair. Mess, $29 50@30 00; Prime Mess, $26 50@27 00; Rump, $24 00; Jowls, $19 50@20 00.

MACKEREL—Stock improving. No. 1, Kits, $2 85@3; No. 2, $2 65@2 75; No. 3, $2@2 25.

NAILS—Prices advanced. Rates held at $5 50@5 75.

OATS—Stock falling off; 62½@64 in the levee price in lots. In store, 68@70c in a retail way.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock better. Firm at $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good shipping are in demand at $1 per bushel. Sweet, 75@$1 per bushel.

ROPE—Very little selling. Held at 9½@10c.

SHEEP—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $4@5 50 per head; Tennessee, $2@3 50 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; common to fair, 13@16c; Island, 12½@16c.

SALT—Prices firm. Held at $3 40@3 50 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $4 00@4 25; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $2@2 25.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $3@5 50.

TOBACCO—Market firm and prices same as last week. Stock large and well selected.

WHEAT—None coming in. No. 1 nominally $1 95@2; No. 2, $1 85@1 90; inferior, $1 60@1 75.

WHISKY—Very fair demand. No high wines in market. Common, $1 00@1 35. Bourbon, $2 00@3 00.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER
WHOLESAL
GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS
And Manufacturers' Agents for
"Virginia Shot and Lead,"
"Echoenberger's Nails,"
And "Ohio River Salt,"
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN
sep10 1m

D. H. EVANS.
Importer and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
284 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
ma15 tf

Depot of the Celebrated
"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,
—AT—
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn
jy4 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
my8

To Arrive:
19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:
25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:
77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.
All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.
SMITH & LEECH,
aul3 3m 342 Second Street,

PETRO OIL.

Petro! Petro! Petro!
THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company is still alive at their new stand,
234 Main Street, Opposite Clay Building,
We inform the public in general to come forward and try it. We also defy competition in our Lamps, Burners and general Lamp Stock. We are manufacturers of the "Hanging Rock" Stoves Tinware, Castings of great varieties, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well to examine our stock.
se8 1m ROSENBAUM & BROS.

Assignee's Sale of 1400 Acres of Land.
AS assignee of Robert F. Johnson, Bankrupt, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at Napoleon, Arkansas, on
Friday, the 30th day of October, 1868,
Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the Arkansas river, in the county of Desha, about 10 miles above Napoleon.
For information inquire of Dr. James W. Rollins, Memphis, Tenn.
A. A. HARBIN,
Assignee of R. F. Johnson.
Mocksville, September 1st, 1868. sep22 td

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE
BUYERS READ!
B. LOWENSTEIN
& BROS.
OFFER TO THE TRADE
THE FOLLOWING
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS
—AT THE—
Very Lowest Figures!
100 cs. Beautiful Styles Prints,
25 cases Bleached Domestics,
25 cases Cotton Plaids,
15 cases Cotton Stripes,
25 cases Kentucky Jeans,
10 cases Bed Tick,
50 Bales Brown Domestic,
15 Bales Osnaburgs,
10 cases Linseys,
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FLANNELS, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
—AND—
LARGEST STOCKS
—OF—
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
—EVER—
BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,
242 Main St., cor. Jefferson.
se13

COTTON---COMMISSION.

HUGH TORRANCE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.
192 Common Street, N. O.
THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON. J. R. TALBERT. C. C. CLAY
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH
FARGASON & CLAY,
[Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 330 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.
Cash advances made on consignments, Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.
Stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sept No. 226 Front street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN
F. LANE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. TH. A. HARRIS.
SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished on customary terms. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

J. F. DOWDY,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 264 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. sep1 1m

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK.
R. W. M'CLELLAN.
GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,
(Successors to Guy, Aiden, McRae & Co., and Pearce, Park & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merch'ts,
No. 204 Front Street,
(Between Washington and Adams.)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of well selected Staple Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Twine, and Plantation Supplies generally. Special personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and every description of Produce; and as we have a large and commodious fire-proof Warehouse, will receive Goods on Storage for shipment, etc. All consignments of Cotton, etc., to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. au9 1m

E. B. WEBBER, JOHN W. WEBBER,
Fayette Co., Tenn. Fayette Co., Tenn.
E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
290 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m

New Firm.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.
CARD.
JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.
NORTON & JOY.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Bank Alley,
Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au23 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.
We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au15 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm style of WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., is dissolved—having expired by limitation on the 1st of July past.
Mr. Wm. S. Pickett remains in charge of the books, accounts and assets of the late firm, and is charged with the settlement and liquidation of its affairs.
RALPH WORMELEY,
W. S. PICKETT,
J. D. USSERY.
W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
(Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)
Cotton Factors,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Memphis, Tennessee.
As liquidating partner of the late firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co., I shall continue the Commission Business under the above style, and solicit consignments of Cotton and other Produces, on which liberal advances will be made when required.
W. S. PICKETT.
sep28

H. FITZGERALD, C. C. BILL, J. T. JEFFERSON,
Gallatin. Memphis. Memphis.
H. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts
Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep13 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND,—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,
Over E. S. Taylor & Co.,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
sep13 3m

J. L. VERSER,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
314 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

JOHN F. THOMAS.
(OF THOMAS & ARNOLD,) WITH
Cunningham, Wicks & Malone,
Commission Merchants,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
No. 15 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Will furnish our customers with Bagging, Rope and Ties.
N. B.—I am specially interested in all Consignments made C., W. & M., by my friends.
sep5 J. F. T.

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.
E. O. HURD & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants,
No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep16 1y

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
W. B. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished on our customers. No commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep1 8m

C. C. PARTEE, B. FRANK HARBERT,
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 290 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

New Firm.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.
E. A. LEVY,
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. JAS. B. SHARPE.

CARD.
E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.
LEVY & SHARPE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
General Steamboat Agents,
No. 250 Front Street,
sept 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.
COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.
N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.
JUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,
Memphis, Tenn.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. sep6 3m

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and all Supplies furnished at the Lowest Rates. Liberal Cash Advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates on all business done. au25 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
sep6 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.
sep6 3m

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Districts this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will compete favorably with any city this side of Boston.
Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,
JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
au27 1m 386 Main street

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,
270 Front Street.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.
ALLISON BROS.
sep6 3m

COTTON GINS

EAGLE COTTON GINS.
WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of those unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.
McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
323½ and 325 Main Street,
jy11 dawsm Memphis, Tenn.

COAL.

HAYS COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS in best Pittsburg Coal. Coal shipped by the car load and in boxhouses. Office 225½ Main street, Memphis, Tenn. se13 tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE COAL WILL be delivered by Mr. Gallaway, at Memphis and Charleston Depot,
At Seventy-five Cents per Barrel.
No need of comment to those who used it last winter.
ASA SHELTON,
sep22 1f Cooper Block, Monroe street.

COAL, COAL, COAL!
MOUNT CARBON COAL
THE CHEAPEST
AND EQUAL TO THE
BEST SOLD IN THIS MARKET!
IT is burned by a large number of the principal citizens of Memphis, who pronounce it equal to any ever used. For FAMILY AND BLACKSMITH purposes has no superior. Free from sulphur, clinker or slate. Orders left at office, No. 20 Madison Street,
W. C. POSTAL, Agent.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
MEMPHIS, September 1, 1868.
THE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to the firm, or having business with the same, will find our junior partner L. T. Webb, with the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 18, Union street, Lee Block. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
W. H. WEBB,
J. S. MITCHELL,
sep2 1m L. T. WEBB.

Dissolution.
THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.
All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle without delay. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Warehouse, corner of Market and Promenade streets.
W. N. EAKIN,
A. CONNELL.
Memphis, September 1, 1868.
The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep2 tf

MUSICAL.

F. KATZENBACH
317
MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description.
Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons' Gold Medal Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES made to order.
Mouldings of all styles, Oil Paintings, Chromos, and Pictures of every description, for sale.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. Schools furnished at as low rates as at New York or New Orleans.
Orders from the country punctually attended to. Small packages of Strings and Sheet Music will be sent by mail if the approximate amount of cash accompanies the order. Large packages by express, C. O. D. au20

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH,
C. P. NORRIS.
F. S. DAVIS,
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President.
sept tf

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

J. C. HOAGLAN. B. R. KIMBALL.
HOAGLAN & KIMBALL,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale and Purchase of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
PRODUCE, ETC.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Dried Fruit and Sweet Potatoes
No. 13 Dearborn Street,
sep15 3m CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRUGS, ETC.

C. C. WARD & BROTHER,
SUCCESSORS TO WARD & McGEEHEE,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
We pay particular attention to Filling Orders for Physicians and Families.
sep15 tf

RUSSELL'S
Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,
Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1856, pleasantly located at 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. Dr. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS; the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or Lost Sexual Power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.
All consultations strictly confidential. Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treated by the aid of Electro Magnetic Battery.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 8 p.m.
Those wishing to purchase Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., would do well to call at RUSSELL'S DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere, No. 42 North Court street, under the Dispensary.
je27

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,
237 Main Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.
Cures all diseases of the Eye

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Through Express	12:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accomodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accomodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 275 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	8:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" City time	8:15 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time		4:30 p.m
" City time		4:10 p.m
Arrive		9:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 275½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter individual bills of any Employee of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts due us. And no bill will be paid unless contracted by our authority.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with Collection slips authorizing them to collect weekly.
ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

FOURTEEN arrests in the First District up to midnight last night.

DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 230 Main street, open night and day. New pupils can begin any day in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc.

THE COMMUNICATION of Capt. Will. S. Trask, in answer to "Tattler," has been unavoidably left over. It will certainly appear in our next.

LADIES.—For fashionable millinery goods go to Miss N. English, No. 276 Main street, up stairs. She has just received a large assortment purchased for cash, and sells at the lowest prices. se29 1w

THE CASE of Dr. J. Buckly Clayton was taken up before Squire Griffith yesterday, and after a patient examination, Dr. Clayton was admitted to bail in the sum of $4000 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

GEN. FORREST and Maj. Sykes addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Okolona, on Thursday last, in the interests of the Memphis and Selma Railroad. They started for Aberdeen on Friday, where they expected to address a meeting on Saturday.

LOCKE'S.—This popular vender of light literature, keeps constantly on hand all the sensational, religious and literary papers of the day, as well as the magazines, etc. Call on him and select what you want in the way of reading matter.

THE NEW MEMPHIS will rejoice this evening in the gay songs and jolly dances, the comicalities and quibs of the Emerson, Allen & Manning Ethiopian troupe. A splendid cast has been made, and Memphians may expect a pleasant evening's entertainment. The box office will be open this morning at eleven o'clock.

THE Postmaster General has issued an order that from and after the first day of January next, the registration fee on all letters registered and transmitted by any part of the United States, shall be fifteen cents, instead of twenty cents, as at present, the same to be in all cases fully prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the letter, and cancelled. The present rates will continue until New Year's day.

VERY ELEGANT.—The stock of beautiful millinery goods just opened by Miss N. English, at No. 230 Main street—up stairs—is not surpassed anywhere for elegance, beauty and style. This lady is celebrated as one of the most fashionable dealers in ladies' head dresses in the South, and the public know her ability by her fully sustaining her reputation in this respect. Call on her, and purchase a "love of a bonnet."

THE LATE GEO. BORROW.—We understand that the British Consul for St. Louis and Chicago has instituted suit against the United States Government, for $250,000 in behalf of the heirs of the late Geo. Borrow—they claiming that that was the value of his property, which was illegally and unjustly confiscated by the Government during the war. Friends of Mr. Borrow, and of his widow, are making an effort to raise a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the suit. We wish them all success.

MESSRS. CHURCH & Co. have received the last number of the *Globe* edition of Bulwer's novels. This is by far the handsomest edition of popular works that we have yet seen, both in clearness and beauty of typography, and neatness of binding. They have also received, and we are obliged to them for a copy, of "Andy Bellum"—a sketch of Southern life before the war. This is a pleasantly and chastily written novel, which gives a faithful reflex of that pleasantest and most elegant of societies—domestic life in the South in her halcyon days.

WE REFER our readers with pleasure to the card of our friend, Capt. Ralph Wormeley, late of the firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co. Capt. Wormeley continues the cotton factorage and commission business at No. 36 Front street, and solicits the continuance of the favors which his friends have accorded him for twenty years. He assures all shipping cotton and other produce to him, that he will continue to use his utmost efforts to subserve their interests faithfully, furnishing supplies and making liberal advances on all consignments made to him.

THE alarm of fire which sounded yesterday morning about one o'clock, was caused by the burning of a two story frame house on Wellington street, near the head of Monroe. The house was occupied by a Mrs. Kelly, and a Mr. George Deig and family. The house was badly burned before the engines arrived on the spot, but they soon succeeded in subduing the flames. The furniture of both families was saved. The damage done to the house was about $1500, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company have again reduced their freight and passenger tariffs—a fact which all Memphis and the country living on the line of that road should appreciate and be duly grateful for. The passenger tariff has been reduced sixteen and two-thirds (16⅔) per cent., or one-sixth, which now makes the fare only five dollars for the whole length of the road. Cotton freights can be obtained, good for ten days from Batesville to Memphis, for $24; for twenty trips, $35; and for one hundred trips $177. The cotton tariff now, from Pope's or Long's creek to Memphis, is $8 per bale; from Batesville or Tallahatchie, $2 75; from Sardis, $2 50; and from Oxford, $2 25. We understand that the road and rolling stock are in splendid condition, and the trains run with extraordinary regularity.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD SCHOOL.—The school advertised by Professor Brown, to open on Monday next on Linden street, will afford uncommon advantages for the attainment of a refined and liberal scholarship. This is attested by Prof. Brown's antecedents and testimonials, and by the unanimous voice of the friends in this city, among whom are a large number of the alumni of the University of North Carolina, who were his pupils formerly at Chapel Hill. Hereafter there will be no necessity for the children of Memphis to send their sons abroad for the sake of superior academical instruction, since it can be supplied by an experienced and skilful preceptor at home. Nothing is more desirable for Memphis than the establishment of such schools in her midst, and therefore we expect to see Prof. Brown's locality be encouraged by a prompt and liberal patronage on the part of the public.

OFFICIAL REPORT of Patents issued by the United States Patent Office to the South, as furnished us by Asa. A. Cameron & Co., Inventors Exchange, Memphis, Tenn., for the week ending September 15, 1868: No. 81,284, Rifle Machine, to Daniel Hess, Stanville, Ky.; 81,321, Hemp Breaker, to John Kaye, Louisville, Ky.; 82,126, Smoke stack, to Theodore P. Peck, Savannah, Ga.; 82,161, Apparatus for impregnating cane juice and other liquids with sulphuric acid gas, to Evans Skelly, Plaquemine, La.; 82,172, Jointing and Fitting Hoop Poles, to F. Stanley, Austin, Texas; 82,178, Cotton Press, to W. H. Tappy and W. L. Landen, Petersburg, Va.; 82,190 Railway Safety Attachment, to H. S. Blood, Jefferson, La.; 82,205, Hog Cholera Medicine, to A. J. Carver and E. P. Hogu, Greenhill, Tenn.; 82,233, Churn, to Henry Beber, Belfast Mills, Va.; 82,232, Vapor Burner, to C. Wentergrant, Mobile, Ala.; 82,282, Water Elevator, to C. F. Woodruff, Newborn, Tenn.

TERRIBLE CRIME!

Gen. T. C. Hindman Assassinated in the Bosom of his Family.

Radical Demons at their Bloody Work in Arkansas.

The city was startled yesterday by a rumor, at first vogue and undefined, but which soon assumed all sorts of shapes, some of them too ghastly enough and bearing the impress of truth, that Gen. T. C. Hindman had been assassinated or near Helena, Ark. Early in the afternoon it was currently reported that the dead had been done by a man named Robertson, who was a passenger on the steamer Shreve, and that he had been arrested and sent back to Helena by the police of this city. The fact that Col. Beaumont *did* cause the arrest of a man by that name, on the Shreve, and sent him down the river in charge of an officer, gave some color to the rumor, but on closer investigation it turned out that Robertson was arrested on a totally different charge.

From a private telegram to a relative of Gen. Hindman's family, who is in this city, which we are kindly permitted to use, we learn the following facts, which can be relied on as correct, in relation to the affair:

Shortly after tea, while the General was sitting with the family in the supper room, a shot was fired through the window from without, and he fell riddled with slugs and balls, two of which passed through his breast. He was immediately advised upon, but survived only eight hours after receiving the wound, dying about four o'clock yesterday morning. The shot and the coteries of the General's family brought neighbors to the spot immediately, but though every exertion was made, up to the date of the dispatch (yesterday evening), the murderer had not been caught. A half inch rope and a short shrift will certainly be his portion if he is captured within the next few days.

From information that we have received otherwise, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the deed was the work of the hellish Loyal League. General Hindman has been, since the close of the war, an ardent supporter of the Democratic cause, and a bitter foe and denouncer of Radicals and Radicalism. They have now, no doubt, wreaked the vengeance long they have so often sworn to take on him, in a true Radical manner—by the hand of an assassin. More blood smokes upon the altar of our despised South, and cries aloud for vengeance.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Immense Assemblage of the Democracy at Greenlaw Opera House.

Three Thousand Persons Present---Eloquent Address.

Perhaps never before in the most hotly contested campaigns or political struggles have the people moved in such masses or collected in such vast assemblages as they have done throughout the length and breadth of the land in this Presidential contest. When in former times political gatherings were counted by tens or hundreds, they now are enumerated by thousands. We have remarked this fact before, and were prepared on going to the Greenlaw last night to hear Tennessee's champion orator, to greet a large assemblage, but must confess that we were astonished and almost awed by the vastness of the multitude that had thronged thither, completely and crowding almost to suffocation every inch of space in that magnificent building. It is safe to put the number not less than three thousand persons, a large portion of whom were ladies.

The assemblage becoming impatient, Orville Yerger, Esq., appeared upon the stage and stated to the impatient multitude that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge would appear in a few minutes, which information was greeted with cheers, lasting several minutes. In a short time Judge P. T. Scruggs appeared at the head of a deputation of citizens and introduced to the vast and enthusiastic audience, the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.

Mr. Etheridge's appearance on the platform was the signal for a perfect storm of applause, lasted for many minutes. He thanked the citizens of Memphis for the kind greeting with which he was received. It was a pleasure to him to appear before a Memphis audience on the great struggle of the present hour involved our dearest liberties. In other times we pointed to the glorious liberties—liberties they have no military despotism. In olden times we loved our land, we regarded our rulers—but now liberties have been taken from us, the ballot is lost to you—that instrument which makes tyrants tremble. All now is ruin in this great commonwealth. It is turned into a pandemonium—Satan's hell. We demand of these tyrants the ballot, the right of representation, our lost liberties. It is glorious to look back to the days when we lived and acted in those glorious questions. This century was noble when compared with the present. Go back forty or fifty years. You old Revolutionists, the alien and sedition laws, it shocked public sensibility then, but now our bloody laws shock humanity itself. A few years since, a pure, religious woman was implicated by perjurers in the assassination of the President. She was placed in chains, denied trial by jury or confronted by her fellow tribunes. Her daughter prayed for pardon at the Executive Mansion. Andrew King spurned her from the presence, and he now sleeps in a suicide's grave. Mrs. Lone, who also aided and abetted in her death, blew out his own brains. So ended these persecutors of innocence. [Applause.]

These military trials have been decided to be unconstitutional, and these executions were unconstitutional, and yet the judges and authorities have not been shocked. We have become used to all this. Standing armies in times of profound peace is a solemn fact. The meeting adjourned over to Monday next for further action.

To-day the grand and petit juries will be empaneled in the presence of the people in Shelby.

The call of the trial docket will be made after empanneling the juries, and judgments granted where there is no defense.

Forty cases will be ordered for trial and published as usual.

The state docket will be called on the second Monday in the term.

Motion days: The first, third and fifth Thursdays of the term.

On the first motion day, garnishees will have to answer.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The following business was transacted yesterday:

Ordered stet, reinstated on docket.

Ackerman vs Wiegand et al, judgment for plaintiff, $227 50.

Low vs Bingham, judgment for plaintiff, $214 80.

German National Bank vs Andrews, judgment for plaintiff, $250.

The jury in the case of Briggs et al vs Groves failed to agree, and were discharged until this morning.

The docket calendar of cases set for trial on yesterday, remaining undisposed of, will be called for trial to day, with the following additional cases, which will be taken up in order as they appear on the docket:

422 Kelly vs Wright.
786 Smith vs Crenshaw.
945 Eshman vs Blum.
1068 Miller vs Tipping et al.
1230 Lewis vs Webb et al.

Court adjourned on yesterday, on motion of Judge P. T. Scruggs, out of respect to the memory of the late Judge J. C. Humphreys, for many years a member of the bar.

PERSONAL.

The following "Railroad men" are in the city, stopping at the Overton, the guests of Mr. Robbins: Capt. N. E. Scott, of the Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad; Capt. W. A. Bates, Atlantic and Great Western Broad guage Railroad; Gen. Chas. P. Atmore, General Agent of the Jefferson Railroad, and J. B. Holmes, Esq., General Southern Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

J. M. Goodbar, Esq., of the boot and shoe house of Goodbar & Gilliland left for the Eastern markets yesterday to duplicate the large stock which he only a few weeks ago brought from those markets.

The junior partner of the liquor house of McLefresh & Boughner, returned yesterday from a business trip to the North. Mr. Boughner has laid in a large stock during his absence.

Col. J. A. Signiago, of the Grenada *Sentinel*, is also on a flying trip to town. High-headed, he is at the Overton, as usual.

J. A. Miller, Esq., of the Friar's Point *Coahomian*, is in the city, and will remain here a few days.

Look for Cheap Table!---Great bargains in Dress Goods and House Furnishing Goods. Our stock must be closed out this season. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street.

THE Lucas Hat—something elegant—at Francisco & Wiggin's, 307 Main street. 27 3t

THE PEWS in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, will be rented from the first of October, for one year. Persons wanting pews will apply at the DeSoto Bank, or to G. W. Jones & Co., 257 Main street. 27 3t

Best Prints, 12 1-2 cents; good 4-4 Brown Domestics, 13 1-2 cents; best yard wide Brown Domestics, 18 cents. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay Building. This stock must be closed out.

C. DOHERTY'S grand opening, October 1st. 27 1w

THE celebrated Dunlap Silk Hat, at Francisco & Wiggin's, 307 Main street. 27 3t

THE latest and finest hats, at Francisco & Wiggin's, hatters, 307 Main street. 3t

C. DOHERTY'S grand opening, October 1st. 27 1w

A GOOD hat can be bought at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, for $1 25.

C. DOHERTY'S grand opening, October 1st. 27 1w

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting---Address of President Nelson.

Election of Officers.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Memphis, assembled in their Chamber, yesterday evening, at three o'clock, for their annual meeting and election of officers.

The meeting having been called to order by T. A. Nelson, Esq., President, he proceeded to read the following valedictory:

Gentlemen: As this is our annual meeting, it may not be amiss for me to detain you a few minutes while I lay before you the condition of this chamber, and briefly such matters as present themselves to my mind as affecting the interest of the Chamber and our commercial community. Our association during the past year has had its depressing trials and embarrassments in common with our people, but I am pleased to say that its financial condition is good, and that it owes no debt which it cannot meet at an early day. Notwithstanding some who were enrolled and were legally members and were honorably bound to pay the dues, declined doing so, assigning as a reason for so doing, that the Chamber in doing those things which they thought ought to be done, and to the accomplishment of which they did not even contribute their mite, were themselves legislating, and in many cases caused a failure in having a quorum present, to transact such business as ought to have been attended to. By your order a committee was appointed at our last meeting to revise the list of members, and strike from the roll such as refused to contribute to the support of the Chamber. But, thanks to those members who came forward in our time of greatest distress and relieved our pressing wants and kept us alive. Prominent among these was a donation of $50 from the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Samuel M. Gates and Mr. Levi Joy, in this behalf, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to their activity in assisting our Secretary in collecting the dues of members.

It is believed, gentlemen, that the Chamber has passed through her most trying days, and that she is now in the ascendant, and will soon show that vigor and influence which she should possess. An appeal to the members to sustain the Chamber by their presence at all regular or called meetings. Let us have no more of those failures in having a quorum which have so largely contributed to the dissatisfaction of members, and to the want of interest in our association, and which has caused so much mortification to the officers of the Chamber. Let it be borne in mind that your officers cannot make a live Chamber without your presence on all proper occasions, and your active co-operation in that end. Let us all hereafter discard those feelings of *selfishness* which have kept us away from our duty to the Chamber, and each lend a helping hand in sustaining and making useful an institution which is of such vital importance to our prosperity, as well as the prosperity of every merchant, property owner or mechanic in our city; each of whom should apply for membership and contribute his dues and presence to the general usefulness of the association.

Notwithstanding the depressions through which we have passed during the past year, our efforts for the commerce of Memphis have been without many good results. We feel that the Memphis Chamber of Commerce was the first to remonstrate against the odious tax on cotton, and we believed that it was mainly due largely to the repeal of the law. Besides this, we have fostered the commercial interest of our city, and have protested against the high rates of freight and insurance, which affected our prosperity, and I am pleased to say, in many instances, with satisfactory results. Our memorials to the Legislature in behalf of our railroads and packet lines—have done all in our power to encourage the completion of the Little Rock road, which is of such vital importance to the prosperity of our people; have encouraged in every way we could, the building of the road known as the Mississippi River Railroad, running from this city to Pulaski. We have encouraged by our counsel and indorsement, all immigration schemes calculated to bring into the State a desirable class of good and industrious population, either from Europe or the Northern States of our common country. We have shown the great advantages of our city as a place for manufactories, and the capital which would arise therefrom. It is believed that the "bread which we have cast upon the waters" will return to us in the future in results which will gladden the hearts of our people.

While we have done *something*, yet much remains to be done. The business men and manufacturers are the proper ones where we should look. These of our merchants, property-holders, tradesmen, etc., who are not members, should be asked to apply, and become members. Show a united front, make a strong pull altogether, for supremacy in prosperity, and that enterprise and liberality can build up our city. Let us encourage all enterprises which will add to our commerce and population, and let those who have the means to do so, lend a helping hand in contributing to them, but that liberality and enterprise which should actuate every far-seeing and liberal-minded man. Memphis is our home, and here we must live and die. It is our interest to discard those feelings of selfishness into which we have drifted, and take a large interest in her welfare. In so doing we take the manner in which we have drifted, and take a happiness which it will afford us, ten or twenty years hence, when we reflect on what we have done to make her what she is now, a prosperous city, numbering its hundreds of thousands of prosperous and happy people.

I cannot too strongly urge on you, gentlemen, the necessity of your attendance at your common goal, to foster and patronize our local river packets, to the exclusion of all outside boats. It is time for you to look to your own interests and your prosperity. Look, if you please, what some of our sister cities are doing, to take from us that which we have a right to claim as ours. I remember that before the war we had two fine packets running to Vicksburg, and forming a semi-weekly line. Now we have none! We remember the large amount of business which they brought to and carried from our city, and the large number of people who came with them, and brought their cotton to and purchased our merchandise, encouraged our hotels, and did many things which added to our prosperity. Now is it to-day? Not a packet running from our wharf to Vicksburg. Why is this? It is because of the suicidal policy of our own merchants, in declining to give that pledge to the owners of boats who propose to re-establish a line, if the merchants pledge themselves to give them all their freight for Vicksburg and intermediate points. There is now plenty of business to keep two boats on the line. They ask but a pledge of St. Louis to her Vicksburg line, but they only ask a pledge of your freight, at current and reasonable rates for months to come. Will you not heed the faithful contributed to the dissatisfaction of members, and to the want of interest in our association, and which has caused so much mortification to the officers of the Chamber. Let it be borne in mind that your officers cannot make a live Chamber without your presence on all proper occasions, and your active co-operation in that end. Let us all hereafter discard those feelings of *selfishness* which have kept us away from our duty to the Chamber, and each lend a helping hand in sustaining and making useful an institution which is of such vital importance to our prosperity, as well as the prosperity of every merchant, property owner or mechanic in our city; each of whom should apply for membership and contribute his dues and presence to the general usefulness of the association.

Notwithstanding the depressions through which we have passed during the past year, our efforts for the commerce of Memphis have been without many good results. We feel that the Memphis Chamber of Commerce was the first to remonstrate against the odious tax on cotton, and we believed that it was mainly due largely to the repeal of the law. Besides this, we have fostered the commercial interest of our city, and have protested against the high rates of freight and insurance, which affected our prosperity, and I am pleased to say, in many instances, with satisfactory results. Our memorials to the Legislature in behalf of our railroads and packet lines—have done all in our power to encourage the completion of the Little Rock road, which is of such vital importance to the prosperity of our people; have encouraged in every way we could, the building of the road known as the Mississippi River Railroad, running from this city to Pulaski. We have encouraged by our counsel and indorsement, all immigration schemes calculated to bring into the State a desirable class of good and industrious population, either from Europe or the Northern States of our common country. We have shown the great advantages of our city as a place for manufactories, and the capital which would arise therefrom. It is believed that the "bread which we have cast upon the waters" will return to us in the future in results which will gladden the hearts of our people.

While we have done *something*, yet much remains to be done. The business men and manufacturers are the proper ones where we should look. These of our merchants, property-holders, tradesmen, etc., who are not members, should be asked to apply, and become members. Show a united front, make a strong pull altogether, for supremacy in prosperity, and that enterprise and liberality can build up our city. Let us encourage all enterprises which will add to our commerce and population, and let those who have the means to do so, lend a helping hand in contributing to them, but that liberality and enterprise which should actuate every far-seeing and liberal-minded man. Memphis is our home, and here we must live and die. It is our interest to discard those feelings of selfishness into which we have drifted, and take a large interest in her welfare. In so doing we

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, September 28, 1868.

Exchange is ruling more liberally and rates are tending downwards. Eastern bills are taken at ¼c off to par, and selling at ¼@¾c premium. New Orleans sight is steady at par buying for small amounts. Selling ¼c premium. Our banks are again doing a little in the way of discounting on short time for our merchants, and if the weather remains favorable, we think that all our business men in good standing will get what accommodation they may need without the trouble attending such favors earlier in the season.

Gold has been tending downwards during the week—falling to 141¾c on Friday last, going up again to 142¾c, and closing to-day at 141¾c. We have only small sales to report. The closing buying rates were 139@140c. Selling at 140@141c.

Six hundred dollars past due city coupons were taken to-day at 75c by a dealer.

Bonds and stocks have been very quiet during the week. The demand has not been active for any kind of railroad or other securities, though buyers could be found for any lots which were offered at less than the regular rates as quoted by us for some weeks back. A lot consisting of $7000 Memphis and Ohio 1st mortgage bonds was taken to-day at 83c. City bonds are inquired for at about 65c, though no sellers can be found at less than 70c. If the city would cease to issue bonds to throw upon the market as they are doing daily, and require those who are in arrears to come forward and pay their indebtedness we feel assured that our bonds would advance. There seems to be no hope, however, that our city officers will do what the law requires of them in this matter, but will go on collecting from those who are willing and anxious to pay their taxes and permit those who have been delinquent for years to enjoy the benefits thereby accruing.

City Scrip is somewhat unsettled. Some dealers anticipate a rapid decline and refuse to buy, while others are confident that Scrip will remain at about present rates. Dealers buy at 72@73c. Selling at 75@78c as to amount.

School Scrip is steady at 80@82c buying. Selling at 86@88c. We learn that there is not over $3000 or $4000 of this Scrip afloat. Some $10,000 of it was hypothecated some months ago to raise funds, but that amount still remains locked up. A number of our School Board who are anxious to collect their claims on at any time receive Scrip at par for the amount of their bills.

County Warrants are firm and are likely to remain so until Barbour Lewis returns. When this calamity befalls our people it is supposed that a new issue will be required to meet the accidental travelling expenses of the Mogul of the County Commissioners, and prices will again give away. Small warrants are firm at 80@83c buying. Selling at 60c. Large ones are taken at 55@58c. Selling at 58c.

Police Scrip is in demand at 80@82c buying. Selling at 85c.

We are indebted to the monthly report just received of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, for the following table (with comments thereon) showing the total value of the import entries and the re-exports, and the resulting net imports of the United States during the fiscal years 1860 to 1868, inclusive; specie and bullion included.

Years.	Imp't entries.	Re-exp'ts.	Net imp'ts.
1860	$362,166,254	$23,918,021	$335,233,232
1861	252,779,387	20,941,477	334,058,960
1862	245,448,939	14 145,973	261 309 966
1863	252,919,9 0	23,406,334	229,513,/88
1864	329,965,184	18,894,317	311,880,817
1865	248,555,651	28,110,774	221 444,879
1866	445,31 ,158	13,866 444	431,8 5,715
1867	411,733,309	20,106,820	391,626 489
1868	370,596,767	21,8 ,,479	348,7 ,288

The import trade, which amounted in 1860 to $335,233,232, fell from that amount, with one exception each successive year, to $222,444,879 in 1865. By the termination of the fiscal year o '64-'5 the war was closed, and during the following year the imports rose to $431,645,714, the highest amount which they ever attained in this country. Since 1866, however, they have gradually fallen, and, as the incoming monthly returns prove, are falling still. If this downward movement continues, and there is as yet no indication to the contrary, the net imports during the fiscal year 1869 will not amount to over $225,000,000 and the receipts from customs to not over $150,000,000, of which about 120,000,000 are required to pay the coin interest on the public debt. The following table shows the receipts from customs each year since 1800:

1800	$33,187,511 87
1861	39,582,125 83
1862	49,056,397 02
1863	69,059,642 40
1864	102,316,122 99
1865	84 9,8 ,0 0 00
1866	179,049,651 58
1867	176,417,810 48
1868	164,464,599 50

It is noticed that on articles of food such as tea, coffee and sugar, the entries the past fiscal year are larger than in previous years, the falling off being mainly in textile fabrics, hardware, cutlery and iron goods.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market at the opening this week was easy with Uplands, 10¼; Orleans, 10¾d. Uplands declined to 10¼, and were dull until Friday, when they closed flat at 10¾d. On Saturday evening the market closed firmer, and to-day at noon, which was the last dispatch received, there was no change in quotations, but it was again firmer. Sales, 15,000 bales. The New York market was generally dull and nominal, with Uplands varying from 25¼@25¾c. The last dispatch received to-day quoted the market firm, owing to very light stock; Low Middling, 24½; Uplands, 25¼c; Orleans, 26c; Good Middling, 27¼c. Our market has been moderately active considering the small stock, and prices have been better than in New Orleans or, in fact, any market this side of New York. This will be the case during this season as it was last. All coming in is sold upon arrival. Among the sales to-day were 4 bales Low Ordinary, 18c; 1 do. Good Ordinary, 20½c; 6 do. Good Ordinary, 21¼c; 3 do. Good Ordinary, 21½c; 1 do. Good Ordinary, 21c; 2 do. Good Ordinary, 21c; 6 do. Low Middling, 22c; 15 do. Low Middling, 22c; 36 do. Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 22@22½c; 3 do. Low Middling, 21c; 8 do. Low Middling, 22c; 60 do. Low Middling, 22½c; 2 do. Low Middling, 23½c; 2 do. Low Middling, 23c; 1 do. Low Middling, 21½c; 1 do. Low Middling, 22c; 1 do. Middling, 22½c; 20 do. Middling, 22¾c; 5 do. Middling, 22½c; 4 do. Middling, 23c; 2 do. Middling, 23½. The market closed firm, with a tendency to better rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, September 28, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	406	
Received previously	1594	2000
		2047
Exported to-day	45	
Exported previously	1195	1240
Stock on hand to-day, 6 p.m.		807
Week's receipts		1158
" exports		1021

The stock in Liverpool on Friday evening last was 422,000 bales—of which 126,000 was American. Stock afloat at same date, 645,000—of which 3:0 was American. Stock in New York on Saturday evening 6000 bales. Weeks' receipts at that port, 353 bales. Receipts for the week at all United States ports, 19,000 bales.

TRADE.

The general trade of our city for the week has been quite active, though nothing like what it would have been had we enjoyed fair weather. Many orders went unfilled while the wet weather lasted which are now being forwarded as rapidly as possible. We have some changes in prices to note for the week, and very fair stocks of plantation supplies on hand, but there is nothing in excess of the demand. Planters from North Mississippi, and from along the White and Arkansas rivers are in town and are buying quite liberally, and by the issue of our next weekly edition we expect to chronicle more of life and bustle than it has been our pleasure to do for very many months.

The jobbing trade in dry goods has been fair since our last, although in this as in other branches of trade the rain caused some falling off in the number of buyers from the interior. Very many country merchants who in former years went to New York to lay in their stocks have this season concluded that it was better to buy lightly and nearer home. They have thereby the advantage of any decline in prices and run no risk of being overstocked—a calamity which has befallen very many Southern buyers during the last three years. Every buyer who has visited this market has learned that unlimited orders can be filled here at better rates when freights are taken into consideration, than can be obtained in New York. This, with the advantage before alluded to of ordering just as their requirements demand, has caused a very large increase in our jobbing business this season.

We have a very decided improvement to note in the boot and shoe trade during the week. Stocks have been very much reduced during the week, and the demand would have been even better had it not been for the wet weather which prevailed. Duplicate orders have been forwarded to the manufacturers by some, if not all, of our wholesale houses, but with no hope of having them filled at such favorable prices as present stocks were bought at, as nearly all kinds of wear have advanced at the East. Prices here are very firm at our quotations while there is very nearly the same as those given last week.

Men's U. B. Kip Brogans	1 40@1 75
" Split "	1 10@1 45
" Calf Pegged Boots	2 75@3 00
" Calf Sewed "	3 00@3 50
" Calf Congress Gaiters	2 25@3 50
" Buff "	2 00@2 50
Men's Kip Pegged Boots	2 00@2 50
" Calf Pegged Boots	2 25@3 50
" Calf Sewed "	3 00@3 50
Boys' Kip Brogans	1 00@1 60
" Split "	85@1 10
Children's Kip Brogans	1 00@1 25
Boys' Split Brogans	50@ 85
" Kip "	1 00@1 25
Children's Kip Boots	2 50@3 00
Women's Pegged Split Boots	1 00@1 25
Women's Calf Balmorals	2 00@2 50
Misses' Calf Balmorals	1 60@2 00
Misses' Split Balmorals	1 00@1 25
Misses' Calf Pegged Balmorals	1 10@1 40
Misses' Kip Pegged "	1 00@1 25
Children's Calf Sewed Balmorals	1 25@2 00
Children's Pegged Split Buff & Calf Bals	60@1 25
	75@1 00
Ladies' Sewed Kid Balmorals	1 75@3 00
" " Goat "	1 75@2 50
" " Calf "	2 00@2 50
" " Buff "	1 50@2 25

The correspondence of the Agricultural Department of the Government for August and September gives very conflicting accounts of the wheat crop. It may be stated, however that the average yield per acre of the whole country is scarcely equal to that of 1867, but the increased area sown will secure an aggregate somewhat larger than the product of the year.

Indian corn is generally reported in the condition, and in most sections is so rapidly maturing as to be in little danger from frost. In portions of the West, especially so in parts of Kansas and Nebraska, the drought and the grasshoppers have materially injured the crop; but the season since June has been generally favorable, and, with the unprecedented increase in the area planted—3,000,000 of acres, or about nine per cent—there must be an immense aggregate yield of this great staple.

Hay shows an increased product in all the Northern States, except Illinois which reports a decline of two per cent; Wisconsin, ten per cent; and Kansas, thirty one per cent; and in each of the Southern States, save South Carolina, where the decline is twelve per cent; Florida, ten per cent., and Alabama, one per cent. In some of the States the increase is quite large. While the quantity is greatly increased, the value is as largely enhanced by the superior quality of the crop, being harvested in excellent condition.

The oat crop has not fully redeemed the promise before harvest, and in the Western States is reported considerably below an average yield, but with the increased acreage will probably bring the crop up to a full yield, as compared with an average crop.

Rye and barley show no material changes from previous reports, the crops having been well harvested, with few complaints of bad condition.

A slight increase in acreage of buckwheat with promise of a full product.

Potatoes a rather promising as appeared at the date of previous report, considerable complaint having been done the crops by drought, the potato bug, which has appeared in various parts of the West in immense numbers.

Tobacco promises about an average yield in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana; in Michigan, Virginia North Carolina and Arkansas, nine-tenths of an average; New York, 95; Maryland, 77; Georgia, 91; Tennessee, 97; Missouri and Illinois, 86; Ohio, 90.

BAGGING—Good stock and prices firm. Todd's, 17½@19c; Kentucky, full weight, 23½@24c; India, 20@27c.

BRAN—None on levee. Held at mills and in store at $22@25. Selling at $1 90@1 95 per 100 pounds at retail.

BUTTER—Stock light. Extra choice, 43@45c. Good Western, 35@40c. Inferior, 30c.

BACON—Prices weak and declining until Saturday, when they became firmer, and today we quote an active inquiry for clear sides at improved prices. We quote at 16½c in round lots, and 17c jobbing. Shoulders are dull at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Stock increasing and demand is also improving. W. R., 18½@19c; Factory, 19½@20c. No E. D. in market.

CORN—Stock very light—40 sacks on levee at 95c, and 75 sacks at 97c were the only rates to-day, and comprised the only receipts. Held at $1 05 in store.

CORNMEAL—Stock light and prices firm. Fresh at mills, $4 50. Kiledried, $4 50@4 75.

CATTLE—Market poorly supplied. Choice Western, 6@7c; No. 2, 5@5c; inferior and Texas, 1½@2½c.

CHICKENS—Few in market. Young, $4 50@5. Old, $3@3 25.

EGGS—Fair demand and supply light; 25c in large and 27c in small packages.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 7@8½; Dried peaches, 10@11c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $6@6 50; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11 50@13.

HAY—A flatboat with some 750 bales arrived yesterday, and choice Timothy sells on landing at $32. From store, $34@ 5.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 17½c; city do., 19½@20c; plain canvassed, 17@17½c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green 8@9c.

IRON TIES—Good demand. Held at 6½@8½c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Prices unchanged. Kegs, 20@20½c; tierces, 19½@19¾c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $1 50@2. Eureka, $2@2 25.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@ 1; Porto Rico, 65@80c; Syrups, 75@$1 25.

MESS PORK—Stock fair. Mess, $29 50@30 00; Prime Mess, $26 50@27 00; Rump, $24 00; Jowls, $19 50@20 00.

MACKEREL—Stock improving. No. 1, Kits, $2 60@3; No. 2, $2 65@2 75; No. 3, $2@2 25.

NAILS—Prices advanced. Rates held at $5 50@5 75.

OATS—Stock falling off; 62½@64 is the levee price in lots. In store, 65@70c in a retail way.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock better. Firm at $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good shipping are in demand at $1 per bushel. Sweet, 75@85 per bushel.

ROPE—Very little selling. Held at 9½@10c.

SHEEP—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $4@5 00 per head; Tennessee, $2@3 50 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; common to fair, 13@15c; Island, 12½@16c.

SALT—Prices firm. Held at $2 45@3 50 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $1 10@1 25; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $1@1 25.

TAR—In bags, per dozen, $@3 50.

TOBACCO—Market firm and prices same as last week. Stock large and well selected.

WHEAT—There is none coming in. No. 1 nominally $1 95@2; No. 2, $1 85@1 90; inferior, $1 60@1 75.

WHISKY—Very fair demand. No high wines in market. Common, $1 30@1 35. Bourbon, $2 00@3 00.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER
WHOLESAL
GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS
And Manufacturers' Agents for
"Virginia Shot and Lead,"
"Schoenberger's Nails,"
And "Ohio River Salt,"
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN
sep10 1m

D. H. EVANS.
Importer and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
284 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
ma15 1f

Depot of the Celebrated
"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,
—AT—
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn
jy4 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

To Arrive!
19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:
25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:
77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.
All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.
SMITH & LEECH,
au13 3m 342 Second Street.

PETRO OIL.

Petro! Petro! Petro!

THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company is still alive at their new stand,
334 Main Street, Opposite Clay Building,
We inform the public in general to come forward and try it. We also defy competition in our Lamps, Burners and general Lamp Stock. We are manufacturers of the "Hanging Rock" Stoves. Tinware, Castings of great variities. Examine our stock.
ROSENBAUM & BROS.
se8 1m

Assignee's Sale of 1400 Acres of Land.

AS Assignee of Robert W. Johnson, Bankrupt, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at Napoleon, Arkansas, on

Friday, the 30th day of October, 1868,

Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the Arkansas river, 145 the county of Desha. For information inquire of Dr. James W. Rollins, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. HARBIN,
Assignee of R. F. Johnson.
Memphis, September 14, 1868. sep22 1d

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE
BUYERS READ!
B. LOWENSTEIN
& BROS.
OFFER TO THE TRADE
THE FOLLOWING
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS
—AT THE—
Very Lowest Figures!
100 cs. Beautiful Styles Prints,
25 cases Bleached Domestics,
25 cases Cotton Plaids,
15 cases Cotton Stripes,
25 cases Kentucky Jeans,
10 cases Bed Tick,
50 Bales Brown Domestic,
15 Bales Osnaburgs,
10 cases Linseys,
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FLANNELS, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
Furnishing Goods,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS
AND ONE OF THE BEST
—AND—
LARGEST STOCKS
—OF—
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
—EVER—
BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,
242 Main St., cor. Jefferson.
se29

COTTON---COMMISSION.

HUGH TORRANCE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep15 1m

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.
192 Common Street, N. O.

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON, J. H. TALBERT, C. C. CLAY
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH
FARGASON & CLAY,
[Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 320 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.
Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Very Lowest Figures!
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN
F. LANE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. ER. A. HARRIS.
SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

J. F. DOWDY,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 264 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. sep4 1m

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK.
E. W. M'CLELLAN.
GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,
(Successors to Guy, Alden, McRae & Co., and Pearce, Park & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merch'ts,
No. 204 Front Street,
(Between Washington and Adams.)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of well selected Staple Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Twine, and Plantation Supplies generally. Special personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and every description of Produce; and as we have a large and commodious fire-proof Warehouse, will receive Goods on Storage for shipment, etc. All consignments of Cotton, etc., to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

E. B. WEBBER. JOHN W. WEBBER,
Fayette Co., Tenn. Fayette Co., Tenn.
E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
330 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.
CARD.
JAMES NORTON, late Lewis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.
NORTON & JOY.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au18

W. L. STEWART,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Bank Alley,
Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au25 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.
We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm style of WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., is dissolved—having expired by limitation on the 1st of July past.

Mr. Wm. S. Pickett remains in charge of the books, accounts and assets of the late firm, and is charged with the settlement and liquidation of its affairs.

RALPH WORMELEY,
W. S. PICKETT,
J. D. USSERY.
W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
(Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)
Cotton Factors,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Memphis, Tennessee.
AS liquidating partner of the late firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co., I shall continue the Commission Business under the above style, and solicit consignments of Cotton and other Produce, on which liberal advances will be made when required.
sep28 W. S. PICKETT.

H. FITZGERALD, C. C. BILL, J. T. JEFFERSON,
Gallatin. Memphis. Memphis.
H. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts
Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep13 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,
Over E. S. Taylor & Co.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
sep13 3m

J. L. VERSER,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
314 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be Insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

JOHN F. THOMAS.
(OF THOMAS & ARNOLD,) WITH
Cunningham, Wicks & Malone,
Commission Merchants,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
No. 15 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Will furnish our customers with Bagging, Rope and Ties.
N. B.—I am specially interested in all Consignments made C., W. & M., by my friends.
sep6 J. F. T.

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.
E. O. HURD & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants,
No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. B. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep4 3m

C. C. PARTEE, B. FRANK HARBERT,
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 290 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.
E. A. LEVY,
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. JAS. B. SHARPE.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.
LEVY & SHARPE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
General Steamboat Agents,
No. 250 Front Street,
sep1 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.
CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.
COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.
N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

N. B. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON. E. G. MATTHEWS.
JUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,
Memphis, Tenn.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed sep6 3m

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 71 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and all Supplies furnished at the Lowest Rates. Liberal Cash Advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates on all business done. au25 2m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
se6 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR. J. K. S. GILLILAND.
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.
sep6 3m

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Districts this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will compete favorably with any city this side of Boston.
Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,
JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
356 Main street.

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,
270 Front Street.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.
sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

COTTON GINS

EAGLE COTTON GINS.
WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S TURBINE SAW MILL.
McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
223½ and 224 Main Street,
fy11 dawdm Memphis, Tenn.

COAL.

HAYS COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS in best Pittsburg Coal. Coal shipped by the car load and in bagheads. Office 23½ Main street, Memphis, Tenn. se23 1f

COAL! COAL! COAL!
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE COAL WILL be delivered by Mr. Gallaway, at Memphis and Charleston Depot,
At Seventy-five Cents per Barrel.
No need of comment to those who used it last winter.
sep22 1f ASA SHELTON,
Cooper Block, Monroe street.

COAL, COAL, COAL!
MOUNT CARBON COAL
THE CHEAPEST
AND EQUAL TO THE
BEST SOLD IN THIS MARKET!
IT is burned by a large number of the principal citizens of Memphis, who pronounce it equal to any ever used. For FAMILY AND BLACKSMITH purposes has no superior. Free from sulphur, clinker or slate. Orders left at office, No. 20 Madison Street.
sep15 W. C. POSTAL, Agent.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
MEMPHIS, September 1, 1868.
THE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to the firm, or having business with the same, will find our junior partner L. T. Webb, with the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 15, Union street, Lee Block. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
W. H. WEBB,
J. S. MITCHELL,
L. T. WEBB.
sep2 1m

Dissolution.
THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.
All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle without delay. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Warehouse, corner of Market and Promenade streets.
W. N. EAKIN.
A. CONNELL.
Memphis, September 1, 1868.
The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, Jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep1 1f

MUSICAL.

F. KATZENBACH
317
MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description.
Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons' Gold Medal Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES made to order.
Mouldings of all styles, Oil Paintings, Chromos, and Pictures of every description, for sale. Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. Schools furnished at as low rates as at New York or New Orleans.
Orders from the country punctually attended to. Small packages of Strings and Sheet Music will be sent by mail if the approximate amount of cash accompanies the order. Large packages by express, C. O. D. au20

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH,
C. P. NORRIS.
F. S. DAVIS,
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President.
sep1 1f

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

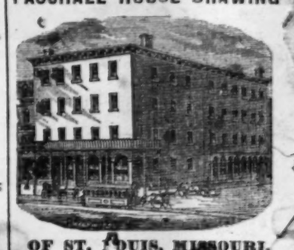
J. C. HOAGLAN. B. E. KIMBALL
HOAGLAN & KIMBALL,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale and Purchase of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
PRODUCE, ETC.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Dried Fruit and Sweet Potatoes
No. 13 Dearborn Street,
sep15 3m CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRUGS, ETC.

C. C. WARD & BROTHER,
SUCCESSORS TO WARD & LeGUERE,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
We pay particular attention to Filling Orders for Physicians and Families.

LOTTERY.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING



OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Drawing October 4, 1868, Most Positively.
FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES
Half Million Worth of Property
CERTIFICATES, $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 4, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value, $280,000.
2d. The residence of Capt. Dan Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value, $60,000.
3d. The former residence of Gov. Wells, of Missouri, located in Jefferson City, the State capital. Value, $15,000.
4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $14,000 to $18,000 apiece. There are also
400 OTHER PRIZES,
consisting of Money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.

Certificates to be secured in Memphis of Mr. P. S. Plummer, Wm. Fiemmons & Co., 320 Second street, and at the book and stationery establishment of George Pattison & Co., No. 276 Main street. Orders for certificates by mail will be promptly attended to by Pattison & Co. Certificates, $5 each.

P. S. LANHAM, Manager.
W. H. RHEA, General Agent.
jy28

AUCTIONEERS.

STRAUSS & BLUM,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 243 MAIN STREET,
Second Door North of Worsham House.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
jy13 6m

TRUST SALES.

Trust Sale.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868, AT THE hall of the Chamber of Commerce, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, at 12 o'clock, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, lot 77, in the Hayland sub-division, situated on the east side of Hayland avenue, 60 feet front by 180 feet depth, on which is erected a commodious Cottage. The sale is made by virtue of a Trust deed to me from J. W. Moore and Leander Slaughter. Redemption waived. Title perfect, but I sell and convey only as Trustee.
au8 JOH